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Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,905—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th Jan.
R.M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
R.M.S. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
* AUSTRALIA	6991	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6991	L. Reeves	1st May.
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Bombay, 25th January, 1897.

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rascovich	4,198	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,719	750	1st Mar. 1897.

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BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th March.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Feb., 1897.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Klose	1,432	29th January.

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This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—
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FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 28th January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,971 tons, on or about 29th Jan.
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. 1897.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchastel	16th April

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubenge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipt at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.
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Nut Brown Hide London Bags	16	25
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1897, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

G. H. FARRAN,
Honorary Secretary, E. C. S. Association.
Bombay, 26th January, 1897.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 26th January, 1897, at 4 p.m., to consider the question of the payment of daily wages to mill-hands, and to discuss any other matters that may be brought forward at the meeting.

Millowners, who are not Members of the Association, are invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Millowners' Association, Bombay, 18th January, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE right of collecting ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April 1897, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector on the 22nd February, 1897, in the office at the Hazir Bungalow, Satara. The earnest-money viz., 1-10th of the amount of the bid, in cases in which security is offered, will have to be paid at once. In cases in which no security is offered the whole amount of the bid will have to be paid on the spot. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

C. B. WINCHESTER,
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Satara, 15th January, 1897.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. Mayvns, Medea and Mala—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D. & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph MMM
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomeyo.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heavens bee.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,120,000	=	„ 8,280,01?

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; THE UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E.	GORDUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposit during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Good, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cookspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale on Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	18. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	89
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£41
National Bank o India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		5
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	4556
Aurangabad S & M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	600
Central India	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	680
Hingunghat Mills	700	500		40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	485
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1 210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	227½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000		525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	350	350	Nil	850
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	985
Madras United	355	1,000	1,090	dv Rs.100	3,050
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shai Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co Ld	1,000		250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	2,779	100	100	Nil	par.
National		100	100	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400				
Oriental	5,725	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	460
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)		625	625	dvd R 20	350
Queen Mills	743	1,000			1,250
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,210
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs50	850
Southern Mahratta				15	125
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs	355
Standard Mill Co.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	475
Co.	1,600	500	500	25	
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Swadeshi Mills	475	1,000	1,000		650
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
				dvd Rs15	601
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld			900	dvd Rs40	4 0xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,203	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000		...	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 / 7½	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	—	1,000	100		115 / 5
BackBay Baths	500	30	30	1	156
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,450 / 1,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	180	500	500	5 pr. ct	59
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	500	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,570	200	200	dvd Rs16	190
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207 / 350
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	
Kurrachee Landing	500	560	30	30	20
Marcks & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½ / 50
Sondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	1,060
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	80	14
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	295
Telephone Co. Ld	9,2001	251	100	dvd Rs11	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Broach & Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	850	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200		dvd Rs 6	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+30	4,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	100	100	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Mummar M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	1,000	750	50	520
Surab Woollen Mills	1,700	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs55	108

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	c.	
Ahmedabad Prantij	4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley	126,000	500	50		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 25-0	
Gold Leaf	25-10	Nom
Pekin bar Gold, old	" 21-13	"
Do. do. new	" 21-11	"
Australia bar Gold	" 21-14	
Bombay bar Gold	" 21-12	
Sovereigns	" 15-14	
Do. Dragons	" 15-12	
Silver 17	" 81-4	
Do. 17½	" [illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 4-2m., 5-33a. Low water, 4-2m., 5-33a.
Review parade, inspection of troops by General Nairne, 7-30 a.m.
Bombay Millowners' Association, special meeting, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Safari and Indravati entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bhundara entered, and the steamers Arabia and Bombay left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-day, to discuss Dr. A. G. Viegas' paper on the "Bubonic Paigue."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Wheelman's Patrol	Bianta
Chorus Cavatina	Belisario	Donizetti
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Valse	Hofball Tanze	Fetras
Scena and Aria	I. Masnadiero	Verdi
Mazurka	Souvenir de Spezzia	Coreggio

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—Janni, a woman, aged fifty years, residing at Bapty Road, was, on Sunday evening, attempting to cross a street at Grant Road, when she was accidentally knocked down by a horse, attached to a carriage belonging to a Parsee, named Eduljl Sorabji, of Dhobie Talao, and driven by one Kalloo Chingoo. The woman sustained a flesh wound five inches long on the left leg, and the small finger of the right hand was injured. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.—A Hindu woman, named Rukma, whilst walking along the Duncan Road, on the same evening, was accidentally knocked down by a brougham and sustained injury to her left foot, which necessitated her removal to the J. J. Hospital.

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG MAHOMEDAN LADY.—Very soon after the death of his eldest son, Mir Sarfrazali, Sardar Abdulali, the eminent head of the Detective Police of Bombay, has had the misfortune to lose his youngest daughter, Baimai, who died, on Saturday, at the early age of twenty-one years. The deceased, who was a talented young lady, was suffering from phythisis for some time past. She was under the treatment of the late Dr. Manser and Dr. Easdon. After a lingering illness she passed off on Saturday, and her loss is deeply regretted by her relations and a large number of her father's friends. Great sympathy is felt for the Sardar in his sad bereavement. The Sardar and his sons have received a large number of messages of condolence from various parts of India on the untimely death of the accomplished lady.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Corporation was held, yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. Wallace and Company, the secretaries, treasurers, and managers, when the following special resolution, passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the 9th inst., was confirmed :—"That sanction and authority, as required by section 148 of the Articles of Association be and is hereby given to the directors to acquire for the Corporation interest in any petroleum concessions on such terms as they may think fit, provided that the total expenditure incurred in acquiring the concessions, and in payment for the right to prospect for oil, and in prospecting, boring, and experimental operations on oil-fields or concessions, in which the Corporation is not already interested, shall not exceed the sum of Rs. 50,000, such sum to be calculated exclusive of the cost of general management, and of the salaries of bore-masters or others already in the employ of the Corporation, and of any other expenses which are incurred *bona-fide* for the oilfields or petroleum concessions already acquired by the Corporation, and are not directly incurred in consequence of such extension of the Corporation's interest in oilfields or petroleum concessions, and also exclusive of any payments which, after the discovery of oil, may become due to vendors of concessions, and also of any expenditure which may be incurred in connection with concessions after oil has been found."

SHAMMING ATTACK BY THE PLAGUE.—Mr. Jaisingrao Sadhoba Motivalla, a pearl broker, residing at Sion, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that he discovered that a quantity of gold and pearl jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 4,787, had been stolen therefrom. From enquiries instituted by Superintendent Briscoe, it appears that, on Monday, the 18th instant, a woman of the Maratha caste, aged about forty years, went to the complainant's house and represented to him that, owing to the prevalence of the bubonic fever, all her relatives had left Bombay, leaving her alone here in a destitute condition, and that as she was starving she would be willing to do any work in return for food and shelter. She was taken into the house by the complainant and was fed. On the following morning she was asked to sweep the floor of the house, and she gladly set about the task. Whatever work she was asked to do, she performed it, to all appearance, with a smiling face, and so satisfactorily that the people in the house took quite a liking to her. As the woman appeared to be intelligent, the complainant was quite willing to keep her in his services as a domestic servant, provided she proved her respectability. The woman consented to do so, and for this purpose asked the jeweller to allow her to go to Bombay. The complainant sent his son with her, and they both started from the house together. They went to the Sion station, and got into a train, but on alighting at the Victoria Terminus, the lad found the woman missing. The boy searched for her at the station, but failing to find her he started back for Sion, when, on reaching the Mazagon Station, he found the woman seated on a bench at the station, crying in a most heart-broken manner. The boy went up to her and consoled her. They then got into a train, and returned to Sion. On reaching home she gave the complainant a letter of introduction written in fluent Marathi. The complainant read the letter, and having satisfied himself as to her respectability he allowed her to go anywhere in and about the house. On Wednesday last she again requested the jeweller to allow her to go to Bombay, as she wanted to bring home her ornaments, which, she stated, she had left with a friend of hers at Musjid Bunder. Complainant's son was again sent with her, but on reaching the Musjid Bunder station the lad again found her missing. The boy returned to the Sion station, and on alighting he found the woman on the platform, apparently making diligent enquiries as to where the complainant's house was situated. The boy went up to her, when she stated that she missed the train, and as she did not remember the way leading to the house she had to wait for him at the station. The boy took her home, and on the next day during the course of some conversation, she, with an innocent appearance, asked complainant's wife as to what box the complainant kept his jewellery in. The complainant's wife pointed out the box to her. On the following day (Friday), after the complainant had left his house for Bombay, the woman pretended to have been attacked with fever, got worse, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon she told the complainant's wife that she was stricken down with bubonic fever, and that there was smelling in her groin. On hearing this complainant's wife got alarmed, and immediately sent her to the station with a servant, who got a ticket for her for Mazagon, and having carefully placed her in a train saw her off. Two days after she had left, the complainant discovered the theft of the jewellery, and enquiries were made for her, but she was nowhere to be found. The woman, who might be a man in female attire, gave her name as Sakoobai, and was tall, and of a medium built.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

50-96—Thakordas D and C—Rehemubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Manshuklal D and J—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

376-96—Muljee and R—Haridas Mowjee and others vs Mehta Pranshanker Jamietram and others.

587-96—In person—Gunney Sulleman and another vs Memon Janmahomed Tarmahomed and others.

618-96—Bland and N—The Purshotum Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Company, Limited vs Kankoochand Shirchand and another.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

49-96—In person—Bhikoobai vs Devoobai and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

614-96—In person—Chiragon Peerbux vs Moolimabee and others—Part heard.

512-96—F P Pavri—Goolamali Goolam Hoosein vs Sooleman Mooljee—In person.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SUIT FOR OVER TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES.

AGA GOOLAM HOOSEIN AND ANOTHER vs. SIR ALBERT DAVID SASSOON AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which two brothers, Hajee Abdul Kassim and Haji Ali Akbar, who carried on a partnership business at Bushire in their joint names, asked for an account of the dealings between them and the Bombay firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., who acted as agents for the Bushire firm in purchasing and selling goods, and that the defendants should hand over to them the balance found due and Government paper to the extent of two lakhs of rupees which the defendants held as security from the Bushire firm. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering juggment, said: Two brothers, Haji Abdul Kassim and Haji Ali Akbar, carried on a partnership business at Bushire in Persia in their joint names. In the course of this business they had extensive dealings with the Bombay firm of David Sassoon and Co., who acted as Agents for the Bushire firm in purchasing and selling goods, and (apparently as cover) held Government Paper to the extent of two lakhs of rupees on behalf of the said Bushire firm. It is admitted that David Sassoon and Co., have, at this present time, as the result of their transactions with the Bushire firm, a large sum of money to the credit of that firm, and also they are responsible to the Bushire firm for a large sum of money held by Sassoon and Co. in China to the credit of the Bushire firm. Abdul Kassim died at Bushire on 7th February, 1893, leaving him surviving two adult sons, Aga Mahomed Karim and Aga Mahomed Ismael, and two other sons and one daughter, these three being minors. It is clear from the correspondence which has been filed in the case that the surviving brother and partner, Haji Ali Akbar, claimed to be sole executor of his deceased brother's estate, and he asked D. Sassoon and Co. to be his agents and to obtain probate of his brother's will, mentioning that one Aga Ghulam Hussein was using his influence with the adult sons of the deceased to obtain probate in the name of Mahomed Karim. D. Sassoon and Co. pointed out that they could not act as agents of Ali Akbar, but that he should come to Bombay and take all necessary steps after obtaining letters from his grown-up nephews to act on their behalf. They also pointed out that the will of the deceased could no be acted upon as it seems to have been executed (in 1869) for the special purpose of a pilgrimage. Hajee Ali Akbar replied that he had come to a settlement, with his elder nephew. But he took no steps to come to Bambay, and administer his brother's share of the assets of the partnership in Bombay. In the meanwhile, the above mentioned Gulam Hoosein, as the duly constituted attorney of the said Mahomed Karim, and Mahomed Esmail obtained letters of administration (dated 8th October, 1895), of the property of the said Abdul Kassim within the Bombay Presidency for the benefit of the said Mahomed Karim and Mahomed Esmael, and limited until they or either of them should obtain letters of administration. Armed with these letters Ghulam Hussein's solicitors wrote on the 23rd October, 1895, to D. Sassoon & Co., for an account of all monies due by them to the Bushire firm or to Abdul Kassim personally. D. Sassoon & Co's. solicitors replied furnishing an account of what in their clients' books was shown due to the Bushire firm, and refusing to recognise the right of Ghulam Hussein to deal with the same except with the concurrence of Ali Akbar. They further stated that accounts had been rendered from time to time to Ali Akbar. Ghulam Hussain's solicitors also wrote (November, 1895) to Ali Akbar at Bushire, asking him to join in the administration of the estate of the deceased in recovering what was due from David Sassoon and Co. In that letter mention was made of the accounts of the partnership having been made up and settled between Ali Akbar and the two adult sons of the deceased, the statement of account being signed by Ali Akbar and the two sons. It does not appear that any answer was received to that letter. The present suit was filed on 9th January, 1896, by Ghulam Hussein against David Sassoon and Co., and Ali Akbar, praying that an account should be taken of all the dealings between Sassoon and Co. and the Bushire firm, and the David Sassoon and Co. should hand over to him, or to him a defendant Ali Akbar, the balance found due and the Government Paper above mentioned. Defendant Ali Akbar, has not appeared to plead in the suit. It being shown to the Judge in Chambers that service of the summons could not be effected under Section 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code, an order was made that the summons should be sent by registered post, and that such should be deemed good service. The postal cover has been returned as "refused." I hold that the summons was duly served. The ruling at p. 603 of I. L. R. 18 Bom. does not apply, as the defendant in that case resided in British territory. It would be practically impossible in the present case to prove directly that the person to whom the postal official at Bushire tendered the cover and by whom it was "refused" was the defendant Ali Akbar. But there is the indirect evidence of the fact that the cover is most clearly addressed to Ali Akbar, a person who must be well-known in Bushire, and there is the affidavit before the Judge in Chambers, showing that Ali Akbar knows of this suit. To rule that there can be no valid service on Ali Akbar (for that would be the effect of the ruling that the present service is ineffectual) would amount to a denial of justice, assuming that this Court has jurisdiction. That is the main question which arises on the written statement, filed by D. Sassoon and Co., and forms the subject of the first issue, raised by their counsel "whether the plaintiff is entitled to maintain this suit." Mr. Kirkpatrick's argument may be put briefly thus :—There is no authority for the representative of the estate of a deceased partner in a foreign firm (there being a surviving partner of the foreign firm still carrying on the business of that firm), coming into this Court as such representative, and claiming to recover a specific asset from a debtor of the firm. All he can do in the present case is to sue Ali Akbar for a partnership account in the Court in Persia, and if the Persian Law allows a receiver to be appointed, to obtain such appointment; and such receiver could then come here and ask D. Sassoon for an account, and recover the specific sum found due. Section 45 of the contract Act does not apply to partnerships : even if is does, there is here a "contrary intention" impliable from the fact that the promisees were partners, and the ordinary common law of partnership would thus apply, by which the right of action belongs to the surviving partner only. As this Court cannot take a general account of the whole partnership of the firm in Bushire, complete justice cannot be done here between the surviving partner and the representative of the deceased partner, and it cannot entertain the suit for the recovery of a specific asset. Such in brief is the learned counsel's argument. Now, first as to the word "foreign" : this may really be at once eliminated from the argument. In this case part of the cause of action certainly arose in Bombay, and leave to sue has been obtained under clause 12 of the L. P. The fact, therefore, that the surviving partner, who is sued, with the Bombay debtors of the firm, is a Persian subject, not ever living or carrying on business within the jurisdiction of this Court, cannot oust the jurisdiction of the Court. Eliminating the word "foreign," the argument then comes to this that the right of the representative of the estate of a deceased partner is limited to a general suit for the partnership account (which in this case would not lie in any Court in British India); and such apparently is the reasoning of Sir J. Edge, C.J., in Govind Prasad vs. Chandar Selchar (pp. 1. 9. All. ; 486), where he says—(Reads).—But in this Court I am bound by the decision of the Appeal Court in Marnao vs. Gokuldas (I. L. R. 20 Bo. 15) in which case the headquarters of the partnership were at Kurrachee, and the partners all dwelt and worked for gain outside the jurisdiction of this Court. On the dissolution of the partnership by the death of one of the partners the adjustment of the partnership accounts was made. The surviving partners had, however, recovered certain assets of the firm, which were in Bombay in the hands of an officer of the Court, and the suit in question was brought by the representative of the deceased partner against the surviving partners and the holder of the assets to recover those assets on the ground that they belonged wholly to the estate of the deceased partners. Leave was obtained under Clause 12 of the L. P. On the question of jurisdiction the Appeal Court were quite unable to feel any doubt. (See page 44-45 of the Report), and their Lordships decreed in the terms of para. B of the plaint, that if necessary for the purposes of the suit the account of the partnership between the estate of the deceased partner and the surviving partners should be taken by this Court. Now here no such general partnership account is asked for or is necessary. The representative of the deceased partner simply says to the surviving partner "Join me in recovering an amount of the firm in Bombay ; If you refuse, then I must sue alone and join you as defendant ; the only account asked sent to be taken is that of the debtor of the firm in Bombay." Is it a valid answer to say "The Court has no jurisdiction, and cannot assist you, because the court cannot recognise you, it can only recognise the surviving partner if he chooses to sue to recover this asset, or a validly appointed Receiver, if such can be appointed by the Courts and law of Persia ? " The decree in the case quoted above gives an answer in the emphatic negative. There remains the argument regarding Section 45 of the Contract Act. That point has been definitely settled by this Court. The answer is shadowed forth in the judgment just quoted at the top of page 43 of the report. But in the previous case of Motilal vs. Ghelabhai (I. L. R. 19 Bo. 6) the Chief Justice (then Mr. Justice Farran) with the late Acting Chief Judges laid down clearly that Section 45 of the Contract Act does relate to partners as well as to other co-contractors. Not only so, but the *ratio decidendi* of the whole judgment goes to show that in this Court we cannot accept the argument now put forward by Mr. Kirkpatrick *viz.*, that in India the right to enforce a partnership contract rests with the surviving partner only. It is shown in that judment that the only logically consistent result of the application of Section 45 of the Contract Act to partnerships is that right to performance of the contract, as far as the other contracting party is concerned, *rests just as much with the representative of the deceased partner as with the surviving partner*, and that though it is logically inconsistent to allow the surviving partner to sue without joining the representative of the deceased partner as a party to the suit, yet it was not necessary, notwithstanding the provisions of the Contract Act, to change the old practice of the Small Causes Court which permits the surviving partner to sue alone. Of course, it follows that the representative of a deceased partner can join the surviving partner in a suit; and if the latter does not join as plaintiff, then he can be made a defendant, and so a party to the suit. What right have David Sassoon and Co., the debtors of the firm, to raise any objection ? It is no answer to say that under Section 63 of the Contract Act Ali Akbar could have given them a valid receipt and discharge for their liabilities to the Bushire firm. As a fact they admit that they have not discharged their liability to the firm. On the contrary when they had notice that Ali Akbar had made an adjustment of the accounts of the firm with his two adult nephews, Mohamed Karim and Mohamed Ismael—(see the accounts 2, 3, and 4)—in March, 1894 and February and May 1895, they refused payment of a draft drawn on them apparently in liquidation of that adjustment. Subsequently, in July, 1895, Mohamed Karim and Mohamed Ismael gave a Power of Attorney to the present plaintiff to obtain Letters of Administration and so recover the debt due in Bombay to the firm. How far Mohamed Karim and Mohamed Ismael may be bound to Ali Akbar by the alleged settlement of partnership accounts, it is not for this Court now to say. But the fact of that adjustment, if it is a fact, cannot prevent them or the plaintiff on their behalf from recovering the debt due in Bombay from D. Sassoon and Co., so long as Ali Akbar is made a party to the suit. Nor can the writ of attachment (Exhibit 11 with which compare the letters O. and P.) under Section 268 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or the letter from the Bank of Persia in London to the firm of Sassoon and Co. in London (Exhibit 12) be pleaded by D. Sassoon and Co., as a bar to the present suit, that is to the account being taken in order to show what is due from D. Sassoon and Co, to the Bushire firm. The finding on the first must therefore be in the affirmative. There remains the 9th as to the accounts rendered by D. Sassoon and Co. to the Bushire firm. Clearly they are not settled, that is adjusted accounts. But they are stated accounts. There is the evidence of the manager of D. Sassoon and Co. that they were never objected to. The last one received by the Bushire firm before the death of Abul Kasim was received and acknowledged the day before his death. That was up to the end of 1892. It follows that all the accounts rendered and including the period up to the end of December, 1891, must be taken as stated accounts, no objection having been made thereto within a reasonable time. Those accounts, therefore, must remain in full force and vigour as stated accounts, except so far as they can be impugned by the plaintiff, who has the burden of proof on him to establish errors and mistakes, (Story's Ex. Jur., Section 523.) The fact that the Bushire firm had no agent in Bombay and no partner of the firm came to Bombay to examine D. Sassoon and Co.'s accounts with vouchers, &c., would not make the accounts less stated accounts. It is for him to surcharge and falsify with regard to the accounts rendered for 1892 and, subsequently, the account must be taken as open and treated accordingly by the contractor in the ordinary way. He should include the moneys due on account of the China transaction and referred to in para. 4 of the written statement, and also the Government Promissory Notes with interest held by D. Sassoon and Co. on behalf of the Bushire firm. It is unnecessary to pass any decree now regarding those notes, as the interest has always been included in the account and the final order as to the disposal of the notes can be proved when the final decree is to be made. There will be a reference to the Court in accordance with the above directions. All costs and further directions reserved.

PROTECTION AGAINST ENTERIC FEVER.

THE distinguished German bacteriologists Pfeiffer and Kolle, attracted by the success of Professor Haffkine's experiments in the case of cholera, have been investigating the possibility of a protective inoculation against enteric fever. So far they have not discovered a permanent preventive, but they have been able to produce by means of inoculations with killed typhoid cultures an immunity of equal intensity and duration as that found after an attack of typhoid fever. The authors hope that these protective inoculations against typhoid fever will be of practical service under certain circumstances, such as the prevalence of a severe epidemic, etc. The material, it seems, can be provided with comparative ease. At the same time, as a result of experimental researches carried out in Bombay Professor Haffkine claims to have discovered a prophylactic against the plague. If the discovery prove as efficatious for the end in view as Professor Haffkine hopes the fact will afford a new and striking illustration of the importance of bacteriological research in this country. In this connection it is interesting to note that the *British Medical Journal* brought by the last mail devotes a leading artical to the subject of a bacteriological department for India. Attention is drawn to the work done at the Agra Laboratory by Mr. Hankin, and we are told that a scheme for enlarging the scope of this laboratory and for relieving Mr. Hankin of his medico-legal duties is now awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State. At the same time reference is made to "the praiseworthy energy and determination" with which Surgeon-Colonel Roe, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, has pushed the scheme for a Pasteur Institute of India, and the extended Programme put forward for that Institute at Simla last summer is admiringly unfolded. "Besides investigations of tropical diseases, the Committee propose that the Institute should deal with inoculations against rabies, preparation of cholera vaccines, carrying on of anticholera inoculations, preparation of antitoxins of diphtheria and tetanus, preparation of anthrax vaccines, and of tuberculin and mallein for diagnostic purposes. There can be no doubt that every one of these items is of proved practical value for the relief of suffering humanity. To carry out fully the above programme would in our opinion require a staff of a dozen trained bacteriologists and a sufficient number of trained assistants. The expenditure of the Pasteur Institute in Paris on the above objects amounts to 200,000 francs (£8,000) yearly. A similar expenditure for the Pasteur Institute of India will be necessary if it as adequately to perform all the demands that may be made upon it, especially in view of the greater cost of material and apparatus." Now all this is excellent in its way, but if we are to wait until £8,000 a year is available for the establishment of the Institute, the chances are we shall wait till the Greek Kalends. The writer in the *Journal* suggests that the money might be got by paring down the expenditure on ordinary education ; but though we should be the last to deny education ; but though we should maintain that the Indian college or school always gives the country value for its money, this suggestion is plainly not one which there is the slightest hope of Government entertaining. On the other hand why not be content with a modest start by way of beginning, and trust to the future for further opportunities of expansion ? Surgeon-Colonel Roe has now somewhere about a lakh of rupees in hand, the great bulk of which was specifically subscribed for the purpose of establishing an Institute for the treatment of rabies on the principles followed by the Institute Pasteur. Subscriptions have also been promised by all the local Governments, and the Government of India have virtually decided to give the services of one or two medical men. An Institute established primarily for the treatment of rabies would not necessarily have its scope restricted : it might be called the Public Health Institute of India, and might eventually embrace all the objects which the *Journal* writer enumerates : meanwhile it would serve as a beginning, would meet the desires of the subscribers by whom most of the money actually in hand was contributed and would save all the money annually spent in journeys to Paris. In the last twelve months alone Government have lost thousands of rupees on officers and men who have been bitten by made dogs and compelled to visit Paris. By all means keep a Bacteriological Department on a large scale in view, but do not prevent us from making some sort of beginning because funds are not forthcoming to realise such an ambitious scheme at once.—*Pioneer.*

THE FAMINE.

LAST weeks season reports for the Central Provinces are summarised in the following General Remarks :—Weather somewhat cloudy and warm. The spring crops generally in fair condition, except in Hoshangabad and one tahsil of Nimar. Slight damage reported by insects, induced by cloudy weather in parts of Seoni, Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur. The following estimates of outturn are given—Mandla 12, Nimar 4 to 12, Betul and Bhandara 8, Nagpur and Chanda 8 to 12 annas. Fodder generally sufficient, except in Hoshangabad and parts of Nagpur. Food stocks very small in Mandla. Cattle disease in parts of Hoshangabad, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara and Raipur. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 38,255, Damoh 24,301 Jubulpore 73,088, Manla 14,765, Seoni 4,345, Narsinghpur 14,303, Nimar 948, Betul 6,066 Chhindwara 3,613, Nagpur 3,323, Chanda 1,349, Bhandara 8,340, Balaghat 6,079 and Bilaspur 20,434. Total 219,806 including 30,286 on gratuitous relief and 23,105, on railway works in Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore. No reports received from Hoshangabad and Raipur. Relief-works and poor-houses closed during week in Wardha and none have been found necessary in Sambalpur. Prices—Saugor, Damoh and Balaghat 9, Jubbulpore 10, Mandla 8½, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Betul and Bhandara 10, Hoshangabad 11, Nimar 10½, Chhindwara 12, Nagpur 13½, Chanda 13, Raipur 10½ and Bilaspur 10 2-3.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30.069	Calm	1	68·1	45·2	85	...	1·50	+0·22
Sirsa	30·051	Calm	2	71·2	46 2	71	...	0·93	−0·16
Delhi	30 064	ESE	1	74·2	45·0	76	..	0·82	−0·30
Agra	30·058	NE	3	75·0	55·4	76	...	1·28	+0·64
Cawnpore	30·053	ESE	2	72·2	52·5	87	..	2·58	...
Allahabad	30·06	ENE	2	75·2	56·4	71	0·06	0·83	−0·37
Jhansi	30·063	Calm	2	63·5	52·7	94	0·28	2·99	+2·25
Jacobabad	30·053	WNW	5	76·4	53·0	31	..	...	−0·41
Karachi	30·037	NNE	4	73·2	50·9	55	...	0·09	−0·62
Jeypore	30·049	ENE	4	77·5	58·1	90	..	1·32	+0·45
Ajmere	30·056	C	1	78·9	53·7	34	..	1·80	+1·05
Deesa	30·007	NE	9	85 6	50·6	61	..	1·46	+1·14
Ahmedabad	29·937	NNE	2	87·2	52·7	4	...	0·91	...
Bhuj	30·037	NW	7	79·3	52·0	96	..	2·31	+2·17
Rajkot	30·036	C	6	81·9	43·5	39	...	1·89	+1·48
Ghadechi	30·011	W	8	86·6	49·3	21	...	...	...
Veraval	30·023	WNW	9	85·6	53·5	75	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	30·051	Calm	4	82·8	54·8	92	..	1·9	+1·29
Indore	30·039	Calm	4	87·7	53·1	69	0·02	0·63	−0·21
Saugor	30·020	SE	2	72·2	58·1	80	0·40	2·58	+0·71
Jubulpore	30·034	Calm	6	84·9	60·8	92	0·85	3·01	+1·40
Hoshangabad	30·027	NE	5	89·3	61·7	94	0·36	1·31	−0·13
Khandwa	30·033	E	9	93·1	59·1	77	..	0·82	−0·35
Raipur	30·099	NE	4	87·8	65·2	72	...	2·27	+1·23
Nagpur	30·055	ESE	7	89·7	65·0	90	0·15	1·05	−1·08
Amraoti	30·021	ESE	6	92·8	66·3	82	0·08	2·36	+0·62
Akola	30·007	ESE	6	94·1	65·3	82	0·04	0·94	−1·20
Surat	30·015	N	2	82·1	54·5	49	...	0·79	+0·67
Malegaon	30 030	NNW	8	93·4	56·1	80	...	0·12	−1·05
Bombay	29·984	NNE	14	81·9	66·5	61	...	0·54	−0·34
Poona	30·006	WNW	9	93·9	60·9	51	..	1·14	−0·49
Ahmednagar	30·000	ESE	6	90·8	61 0	54	...	1·95	...
Aurangabad	30·018	NE	6	92·9	62·2	52	0·03	0·48	...
Sholapur	30·017	SE	11	94·2	65·6	56	..	6.76	+4·90
Ratnagiri	29·917	Calm	5	75·4	70·9	74	..	0·22	−0·53
Belgaum	29·996	ESE	6	8 ·2	63·4	53	..	1·29	−1·00
Goa	29·956	E	6	87·0	73·4	91	...	0·64	...
Karwar	29·951	E	4	86·7	71·5	93	...	0·65	−2·79
Mangalore	29 937	ESE	2	91·8	73·4	75	...	4·10	+0·44
Calicut	29·939	NE	8	90·1	74·5	71	...	8·18	+1·71
Cochin	29·935	NE	M	92·8	72·2	69	...	7·49	−1·62
Bangalore	30·036	E	12	84·3	58·4	81	...	5·74	+1·41
Secunderabad	30·018	E	9	87·1	63·5	82	...	1·87	−0·25
Masulipatam	30·027	ESE	8	84·5	70 1	72	...	10·09	+1·89
Bellary	30·029	SE	5	92 2	62·7	74	...	2·76	+0·36
Cuddapah	30·008	SE	G	90·0	67·5	76	...	4·56	−1·32
Madras	30·008	NNE	5	85·0	67·5	86	..	50.41	+31·11
Coimbatore	30·029	E	3	88·4	65·3	85	..	5·79	+0·67
Trichinopoly	30·000	Calm	3	89·5	65·9	75	...	14 22	+6·05
Negapatam	29·987	NW	9	81·9	73·9	85	...	44·29	+14·48
Colombo	29·935	NE	11	91·5	79·0	82	..	31·29	+12·05
Aden	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed briskly at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, hui and Saugor, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in Berar, at most stations in the Central Provinces, and at Malegaon and Sholapur, and the minimum in very large excess in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Ajmere, Jeypore and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Akola and Sholapur, and the lowest 43°. at Rajkot. Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Jhansi Jeypore, Ajmere, Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Neemuch, Saugor, Raipur, Aurangabad, Goa, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nagpur, and a few drops at Aurangabad Allahabad, Indore, Amraoti and Akola. The weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces.

JANUARY 24.

Pressure has decreased briskely to rapidly in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jahnsi, Deesa, Ahmedebad, Bhuj, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Malegaon, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. The maxium temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Indore, Amroti, Akola, Surat Malegaon and Poona, and the minimum in large to very large excess in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cochin, and the lowest 38° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Indore, Jubulpore, Malegaon, Goa, Madras, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo. A few drops of rain have fallen at Indore. The weather is generally fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, JANUARY, 25.

Sunday : The barometer has risen over North-East India and Burma and has been steady over the Peninsula and risen in the centre and north-west. The small depression noticed over Khandesh, Central India, and Berar has reappeared, but otherwise distribution is little changed. Winds are feebly cyclonic within the depression area and are above normal elsewhere. The force is light or moderate. The mean temperature has risen at the hill stations and in Central India and Gujarat, but has been nearly steady elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive except over North-West India. Abnormal excess has been greatest in Berar. Showers of less than one-tenth of an inch have been received at Sibsagar Indore, and in Baluchistan, but there has been no other rainfall.

Monday : Pressure has decreased briskly over parts of North-Western and of Central India, but has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings remain highest over Assam and Upper Burma, and lowest in Travancore, while they are very uniform over Northern and Central India. The winds are northerly over the Bay area, northerly to north northwesterly over the Indus Valley and North Bombay, and generally easterly elsewhere. The force is rising at Murree, but remains light or moderate generally. The mean temperature has risen in the Punjab, Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, and has been steady or fallen elsewhere. In North Bombay the heat is less than usual, but elsewhere the mean temperature is more or less excessive. Showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and Central India and at one or two places in the North-West Provinces. Pachmarhi and Jubbulpur report about three-quarters of an inch ; Saugor and Sutna about half-an inch. ; Hoshangabad and Jhansi about one-third of an inch; and Akola, Amroati, Nagpur, Seoni, Indore, Nowgong, Allahabad, Bariely, and Peshawur light showers of less than one quarter-of-an-inch. The weather is feebly unsettled in Central and Upper India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th January, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·955
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	75·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	69·8
Dew Point ...	67·0
Relative humidity of Air ...	·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ... degrees	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m. ...	70·8
General Directions of wind* ...	NW, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	301

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former color and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's the English Hair Restorer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa L'ne s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Kiene, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Zanzibar (8th January), brought a general cargo and 230 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE s s Bhandara, 3,258 tons, Captain C L Hansen, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Hamburg (12th December) via Antwerp, brought a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Mudsen, and Mr Floor as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mckintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Vadala	2161	Wadge	Not fixed	—	M M & Co
B	Hoseinee	193	Hughes	R S Ports	27-1	B & P S N Co
D	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Not fixed	—	B & P S N Co
F	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	30-1	M M & Co
L	Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	29-1	S & Co
P	Safari	892	Kienne	Zanzibar	29-1	F Heyer
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Ponani	552	Cassum	Bhownagar	25-1	S & Co
	Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	26-1	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Locksley Hall	2335	Collins	Karachi & Liverpool	Not fixed	E Bates & Co
3	Singapore	2132	Pigarillo	Genoa	Not fixed	F C Barboro
4	Bombay	2047	Weston	Japan	—	P & O Co
5	Kaiser-i-Hind		Daniel		4-2	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2334	Rassevich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Venus	2312	Margon	London	23-1	Bombay Co
10	Bhandara	3200	Hansen	Calcutta	29-1	J M & Co
12	Courtfield	2106	Sheldrake	Antwerp	31-1	J M & Co
13	Bezwada	3270	Mitchell	Rangoon	—	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	23-1	M M & Co
	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	26-1	Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	R. I. M. S. Clive	Finny	Madras, Jan 18.
	Letimbro s	Belsito	China, &c.

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Carthage, for Aden.
" Bhundara, for Madras and Calcutta.
" Safari, for Zanzibar, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lockeley Hall s—64 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersee, 25 bales wool, C C Nanjee ; 45 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara ; 90 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 6759 cwt oil cake, The New Mofussil Co ; 30 bales wool, 181 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 92 bales wool, S Jan Mahomed ; 25 bales wool, A M Lutiff ; 18 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee ; 98 bales wool, T Chimandas.

FOR LONDON.

Venus s—7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 11 cwt olibanum, M Laljee ; 160 maunds ganja, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Courtfield s—100 bales cotton, Llyon and Co ; 5 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 485 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ceres s—1310 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co : 100 bales cotton Walter Thacker and Co ; 2009 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Ceres s—2100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—350 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—600 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Walter Thacker and Co ; 203 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—222 bales cotton, E Noordin and and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 41 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 160 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—675 bales cotton, and 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 128 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—400 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 347 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 01 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—500 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hydaspes s—2000 bales Cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Nurani s—81 bales cotton, Turner Morrison and Co.
Bhundara s—64 bales cotton, T Chimondas ;

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Broadfoot, Col, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Baldwin, 2nd Lt. Bengal, E Surrey Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Bailey, Capt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Asser, Capt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, on leave, from Bangalore.
Kanga, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Navsari.

JANUARY 23.

Kenny, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on duty, from Poona.
Chamberlain, Col, Bengal, Central India Horse, on leave from Indore.

JANUARY 24.

Vidal, Capt, Bo, Dist Staff, from leave, from England.
Harrison, Capt, Punjab, XI Hussars, on leave, from Sialkote.
Hole, Lt, Ms, 19th M I, from leave, from England.
Newell, Lt, Ms, 28th M I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 23.

Chamberlain, Col, Bengal, C I H, on leave, to England.
Broadfoot, Col, Bo, R H A, on leave, to England.
Stevenson, Lt Col, Bo, 20th Bo I, off leave, to Mhow.
Swayne, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th January, 1897.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters this evening and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate, to-morrow and Friday next, at 7 a.m. sharp.

3. There will be class firing at Cooria to-day and Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-10, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

4. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort to-night, and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday night.

5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 30th instant, on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress—Drill Order, without Arms, Putties to be worn.

The launch will leave the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 o'clock as possible.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried.

Dress—Drill Order without Arms, Putties to be worn.

6. Recruits are reminded that to be eligible for the Class Firing Prize, they must complete their course before the 8th of February.

7. A Committee meeting of the Corps will be held at the Fort Head-quarter Office at 6-15 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions are particularly requested to attend.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th January, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Thursday next the 28th instant at 6-45 a. m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress—Review order—Khaki.

Light Refreshments will be provided on the ground before the Parade falls in.

2. The Range will be reserved for "C" Company on Saturday afternoon the 30th instant. The Trains for Cooria leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-20, 3, and 3-30, p.m., (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

Refreshments will be provided on the Range.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 a.m., on Wednesday the 27th instant.

Dress—Drill order, viz :—Khaki, white helmets and Jack boots.

2. There will be Troop Drill at the Riding School on Friday the 29th instant at 7 a.m.

Dress—Marching Order.

3. W. J. M. Peebles having joined the Corps is taken on the strength from the 22nd instant and posted to "A" Troop.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 12th February.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following :—
Captain F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. D. J. Sharp, 10 Oak Lane, Fort.
2nd Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt-Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles
Qr-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.
Cr-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhonie.
Cr-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, H. M.'s Mint, Fort.
Corpl. G. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Vol. H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Fancy Dress—Members Rs. 2, to include one lady ; Non Members Rs. 3, to include one lady.
Evening Dress.—Members Rs. 3, to include one lady ; Non Members Rs. 4, to include one Lady.
Light Refreshment will be provided.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for Short Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding [illegible] lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per Bottle Rs. 2-4.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

WANTED a FIRST or SECOND CLASS ENGINEER. Apply W. H. COULTHURST, Engineer, Ahmedabad Mfg. and Calico Printing Co., Ahmedabad, W. H. Coulthurst.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1883.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

BICYCLES.—Cheapest Cycle firm. A cushion for Rs. 125. Pneumatic Rs. 175. Various machines in stock. J. Gangley and Co., Kalbadevi.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 12, Marine Street, Bombay

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! at Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Tea at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gat Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Market. Show-room, open daily.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSOM and TAYLOR, Fort

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. [illegible] as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 8 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's. Cheapest Optical Depot, 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! during the late epidemic..........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together, with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE........Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES (for Local Service as SIGNALLERS) for ADMISSION as UNPAID PROBATIONERS in the Government Telegraph Department, will be held at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay Island Sub-Division, at 12 Noon, on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1897.

Candidates must produce Certificates of Character and Age before the Examination.

C. B. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Supdt., Bombay Island Sub-Dn.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1897.

CHUBB'S SAFES AND LOCKS MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE IN THIS TIME WHEN People Flee from Bombay.

CHUBB'S SAFES ARE MOST RELIABLE, BEING FIRE-PROOF AND THIEF-RESISTING.

APPLY TO EDALJI PESTANJI, Bombay Agent, No. 37, PARSI BAZAAR, FORT.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

VICTORIA HOTEL. PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	30	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	8
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6. Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS. TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board St[illegible] ers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, [illegible] Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction [illegible] Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date having referred to the latest telegrams which have come to hand through Reuter calling for notice here, we have now only to annex with reference to advices regarding Cotton our usual weekly Comparative Statement of the movement of that article:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's receipts	134,000	123,000	211,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	81,000	98,000	135,000
" Continent	65,000	55,000	132,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,387,000	3,767,000	5,703,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,209,000	1,183,000	2,105,000
" " to Continent do.	1,763,000	1,285,000	2,058,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,090,000	1,013,000	1,035,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	4,200,000	4,022,730	4,822,850
" " Surats	51,000	235,450	227,960

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,195,000	1,111,000	1,427,280
" London	8,000	6,000	6,000
American Afloat	320,000	195,500	447,000
East Indian "	9,000	15,000	2,000
Total	1,532,000	1,327,500	1,882,280
Price of Middling-Americans	4 1-32d.	4 1-2d.	3d.
" Good Dhollera	3 14-32d.	3 11-16d.	2 9-16d.
Difference	19-32d.	13-16d.	7-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shews the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	82,660
" " Branches	Inc. "	2,66,781
Other "	" "	16,44,644
Government Securities	" "	1,30,756
Other authorised "	Unchanged.	
Loans	Inc. "	14,79,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	" "	1,86,660
Balances with other Banks	" "	1,79,941
Cash	Dec. "	11,03,622

Though the demand for Money has continued to be less active than it was a fortnight ago, there has still been considerable scarcity in the market; and the Statement of the Presidency Bank, made up to the end of last week, shows a diminution in the Cash Balance of 11 lakhs, at some 109½ lakhs, compared with an addition of 14½ lakhs at the close of the week preceding. The position of trade requirements as disclosed by the present Return is virtually unchanged, a considerable increase in Private Deposits having been rather more than counterbalanced by a material addition to Loans, and some increase in Bills Discounted. In Government Deposits there was last week a net increase at the Bank's head Office and branches of over 1½ lakhs.

COTTON.—Business in this market has been upon a smaller scale to-day, and this being settling day for January contracts, European buyers have been keeping out of the market. The total purchases have been about 1,600 bales, of which 500 Khangaum, of Rs. 160; 300 Damargaum, at Rs. 162; 200 Broach, at Rs. 170, and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 175 have been bought for shipment to Japan; 100 Broach, at Rs. 184; and 200 Bengal at Rs. 136,142 by the Mills; 100 Bengal at Rs. 147 for export to Europe; and 100 old Pachora for shipment to Calcutta. The tone of the market has been steady and prices are all unchanged.

A slight fall of rain, amounting to 37 cents at Agra, and 93 cents at Cownpore in the Bengal circle, and to 8 cents and 20 cents at Oomravattee and Khangaum, respectively, in the Oomra, circle, is reported by the Telegraphic weather and crop advices from the district; but otherwise there is no fresh news to chronicle beyond the fact that picking had partially began at Hubli in the Dharwar circle.

WHEAT and SEEDS are without movement, business for export having been upon a very limited scale, and the feeling in both markets quiet to dull.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,410	bales.
Wheat	482	cwts.
Gingelly	3,312	"
Castorseed	950	"
Rice	19,115	"

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter being reported at the above rate; but for Bank Telegraphic the enquiry has been very limited, though the market has been firmer both for ready and forward business, the market closing firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 7-32d	"
France do.	1·60	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is not being dealt in to any extent, but the opening quotations were 100 1-16 and 100 1/8 for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account, respectively, the rates advancing 1-8 per cent. during the day, with 98 nominal quoted for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—This market remains closed, with quotations nominally unaltered.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 23rd January, compared with the Statement of 16th January, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 16. Rs.	Jan. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	63,00,000	63,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,86,712	50,04,052
Do. do. at Branches	15,57,311	18,24,093
Other Deposits	2,88,44,745	3,04,89,389
Post Bills	[illegible]	8,337
Credits, undrawn	24,63,118	14,48,286
Rs.	5,41,88,0[illegible]	5,49,67,076
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,12,18,[illegible]	1,13,48,506
Other authorised Securities	40,10,120	40,10,120
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	55,80,0[illegible]	55,28,855
Loans do. do. do.	1,83,24,194	1,16,18,194
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,02,19,9[illegible]	1,04,06,615
Dead Stock	4,12,535	4,12,535
Stamps and Stationery	21,3[illegible]	21,336
Bullion	...	
Balances with other Banks	2,32,720	4,83,671
Cash	1,30,67,855	1,89,64,383
Rs.	5,41,88,0[illegible]	5,49,67,076

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 25th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...		...
Teheran	23	2	40 p.m.	...	12
Suez	25	3	8 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 25th January, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	33	..	3
" Karachi	—	17	—	2
" Madras	—	13	—	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 146·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks	62,411	2,00,095	2,595	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	124	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,586	1,62,909	1,211	2,21,736

Decrease fo[illegible] Rs. 8,542
Increase to[illegible] " 43,315

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SEARLE—January 22, at Medy Bay, Sarah, the dearly beloved wife of Joseph E. Searle, Book-keeper, Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay, aged 19 years. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and children. (Madras papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RICE—January 18, at Bangalore, the wife of Rev. Edward P. Rice, London Missionary Society, of a son, still-born.

ROBINSON—January 14, at Khanpore, the wife of T. H. Robinson, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRANK—January 22, at Royapet House, Royapettah Mariann Burn, daughter of the late Robert Frank, Esq.

ONSLOW—January 19, at Roorkee, Beryl Joan, the beloved youngest child of Major Onslow, Royal Engineers, aged 14½ months.

ROBINSON—January 14, at Khanpore, Elizabeth Beatrice Sarsfield Robinson, the beloved wife of T. H. Robinson, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway, aged 24 years and 3 months.

SMITH—January 21, at Calcutta, 6, Cooper's Lane, Thomas Soverign Smith, aged 61 years, 5 months and 16 days.

VERNEDE—January 6, at Cochin, Paulina Jane Vernede, daughter of the late Samuel Adrian Vernede, Esq., aged 75 years and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1897.

A FORTNIGHT ago, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, wrote to us to call attention to the nature of the telegrams from England, received by both mercantile firms and private persons, which showed that the news agencies had been sending despatches from Bombay of a highly sensational character, causing unnecessary alarm to friends and relatives of persons resident in this city. Mr. Beaufort pointed out that the correspondents might very well have taken the trouble to allay fears in Europe by stating that the mortality amongst Europeans in Bombay from all causes has been so far decidedly below the average, and that very few had been attacked by the epidemic. That interesting fact had been unaccountably overlooked by the news agencies in question, as it was by the publicists whose alarmist statements they deemed it necessary to wire Home. We have now before us samples of the telegrams which created the scare in England. The Continental Governments took fright in their turn, and jumping to the conclusion that Great Britain is neglecting to take precautions proportionate to the supposed peril, have decided to hold a Conference at Venice to devise measures for the common safety. One of the sensational telegrams, published on the 8th instant, has for head lines: "The effect of the Plague in Bombay;" "Exodus of half the Population." The text gave the authority of a Bombay contemporary—that has handled figures in this connection with remarkable freedom—for the statement that the population of the city had been reduced by one-half, and that "the weekly mortality is 200 per 1,000." An appalling mortality truly, amounting to at least 100,000 a week and 400,000 a month. The telegram went on to inform the horrified British public that the shops closed exceeded in number those still remaining open. The *Manchester Guardian* had the good sense to give equal publicity to the telegram sent to the Secretary of State by the Governor of Bombay, stating that the exodus was roughly estimated at 100,000 to 150,000—a rough estimate, no doubt, but an estimate resting on the actual returns from the railway and the steamboat companies. The other estimates rested on nothing but imagination. The assertion that the shops closed exceeded in number the shops still open, was true of certain districts,—it was not true of the city as a whole. How many shops were closed in the Fort, the business centre of the city? Not one in a hundred outside Parsee Bazaar Street and the adjacent slums. Naturally great alarm was created by these exaggerations, and anxious inquiries as to the safety of European and other residents were telegraphed by friends and business connections.

Unhappily the mischief did not end there. When people on the Continental capitals heard that the population of Bombay was reduced by one-half in a few days by a weekly mortality of 200 per 1,000, they too became alarmed. Dr. Netter and Dr. Brouardel, eminent medical authorities in Paris, were interviewed, and declared that the serious accounts from Bombay of the epidemic were bound to engage the attention of Europe. They expressed their hope that the rigorous measures taken at the ports—against importations from Bombay—would preserve the European Continent from contagion. Dr. Brouardel went beyond this, and complained of the "refusal" of Great Britain to enforce the same strict surveillance over ships in the Persian Gulf as that exercised during the passage of the Suez Canal. We have never heard of that "refusal"; nor have we learned that the French Government has ever proposed that Great Britain should police the Persian Gulf and enforce the same rules in that arm of the sea that are observed in the narrow limits of a canal. The same critic blamed England for having "encouraged" the pilgrimage to Mecca. The notification forbidding the departure of such pilgrims from Bombay and Karachi while the present epidemic lasts was published before the issue of the order of the Governor of Algeria prohibiting their departure from that province. But those querulous complaints, and what is of more importance, the action of the Continental Governments, are the outcome of the general impression that the mortality is enormous, and that nothing has been done to check it. That impression has been created by the wild statements made without any attempt at verification at this side, and wired to Europe as if they were ascertained and indisputable facts. Where are the statistics to show that the exodus, large as it undoubtedly has been, reduced the population of the city by one-half? The assertion is nothing but a very reckless guess. Where are those 458,000 people who are assumed to have left Bombay to be traced? We know that there are approximately fifty thousand—a very high estimate—at Poona; that 12,000 to 15,000 are said to be in Thana; that as many hundreds, perhaps even thousands, are in the neighbouring towns, and that a few more have gone back to villages in the Konkan. But no one can say or even suggest where to find the vast host of from four to five hundred thousand people who are said to have left Bombay. The railways and the steamers have not carried two hundred thousand; while there has been for most of the time a return current which cannot be left out of account in forming a correct estimate of the displacement of population. Then take the statement that the weekly mortality is 200 per thousand. No wonder that on seeing those frightful figures one English newspaper declared that owing to the "terrible state of things in Bombay the Governor's ball had been postponed indefinitely." Another gave prominence to a telegram stating that "an enormous Mahomedan meeting was held on the Esplanade to-day to offer up prayer for the removal of the plague. Business here is utterly paralysed. The Bombay Volunteer Artillery are assisting the overworked health officers in combating the disease." These items of news thus sadly out of focus read strangely in Bombay, where their proper proportion is understood. When seen through the ghastly mystification of a weekly mortality of 200 in the thousand they must have been terrifying.

Of course, the figures have reference to what the rate per thousand of the population would be if the present mortality were to be continued for a whole year. The omission of the little word "rate" was doubtless due to the necessities of telegraphic compression, and so may be excused. It is as well, however, that the public should be on their guard against a misconception as to the real significance of the rate of mortality per thousand of which they hear so much in this connection. It does not mean, as it is often taken to mean, that 200 per mille of the population are at the time actually dying of the epidemic; but, as we have said, that if the mortality were to continue for a whole year at the assumed rate, one-fifth of the population would be carried of in twelve months. If it were to continue, the mortality in Bombay, taking the population as it now stands, at, say, 600,000, would in the year amount to 120,000. But we have it on the excellent authority of Dr. Payne, supported by universal experience, that an outbreak of the plague dies out in a period varying from three to six months. Three months saw the end of the epidemic in the large district of Mandvie, where it first broke out. During that time the mortality did not reach or retain its maximum for more than a month—one-third of the period covered by the attack. It is sheer trifling with the nerves of timid people to keep harping on the technicality that the mortality being so and so, is at the rate of so much per thousand per annum. The mortality would only reach that figure if the rate of the given day or week continued unabated for a whole year, which is the idea that the inexperienced in such matters too frequently receive from that way of dealing with figures, sufficiently unpleasant in themselves one might think without unnecessary embellishments. It is the habit in some quarters to assume quite as a matter of course that all the deaths in excess of the average of ordinary years are due to the particular epidemic that now preoccupies the public mind. No sort of proof of that assertion is ever vouchsafed; it is taken for granted that such is the case. The assertion is its own proof, and its only proof. There are excellent reasons for refusing to accept that dictum as settling the question. The year has been marked throughout by abnormal conditions which have produced many unpleasant things besides pestilence, of which man and rats have been the chief, if not the only, victims. There is famine in the land; the customary crops did not grow, and the food-supply has dismissed. Under such conditions, we might expect great mortality from many causes even were the plague nonexistent. Fever of all types would be looked for and would come; so would lung-disease and dysentery, and much else. Is it to be supposed that because the plague has come all these diseases are absent and have taken no toll in human life? We are asked to assume that if the plague did not come, other diseases would not have been present. That is a very large assumption indeed, and no man competent to form an opinion on such a subject would care to risk his reputation by making it.

GREAT as was the care exercised in framing the current Famine Code for the Presidency, its practical application reveals unsuspected defects. Already two amendments have been made to the manual with the sanction of the Government of India, and others may be expected to follow. The first amendment gave the officers in charge of relief works the power of changing the weekly holiday from a Sunday to the day on which the market at the town nearest the works is held. The second amendment relaxes section 151 of the Code. This section originally provided that "where weavers are congregated together in considerable numbers . . . . . semi-gratuitous relief by employment in their own craft shall be given to those in need of it; and they shall be made as far as possible to weave coarse cloths, which can be used in poor houses, and coarse woollen fabrics, which can be used as blankets or horse-clothing." The number of weavers in this Presidency does not fall far short of half-a-million, and a considerable proportion of the total is to be found in the districts most affected by the present visitation. Enquiries made by district officers go to show that it is quite impracticable to employ all the weavers requiring relief upon their own trade. In Bijapur alone there are between 28,000 and 30,000 of these artizans. The scheme submitted by the Collector of the district,—although it only provided for the employment of one-fifth of the number—would entail an outlay of Rs. 4,18,000. Doubtless a far larger proportion of these workers than twenty per cent. would desire employment in their own craft, and if their wishes were met the cost would correspondingly increase. On the other hand, if their desires were not granted and the section of the Code remained in its present form, the agitators who make it their business to go from camp to camp telling the people to get what they can from the Sircar to the uttermost farthing, would spread discontent among them. A general adoption of Section 151, as it stood before the amendment, in all the affected districts, would be contrary to the principles underlying Famine relief in two particulars. It is always understood that as far as possible, with a view to economical administration of a very costly Imperial duty, a preference shall be given to relief works involving as little extraneous outlay as possible, either in the shape of purchase of material or in the employment of skilled labour when the Famine ends. A system of relief which kept all the weavers in the affected districts at their own craft would entail an expenditure on material, etc., from 250 to 300 per cent. greater than that given away in wages.

The second principle that would be directly contravened by adherence to this clause of the Code is that of non-interference with private trade. It is reported that the weavers are suffering as much from the absence of demand for cloth as from the failure of crops and high prices. Large stocks are on hand, and great additions to them, in the manner provided in Section 151, would not only be so much bad stock in Government godowns decreasing in value as time went on, it would also when placed on the market cause "a complete dislocation," as the Government resolution says, "probably for several years to come." Shareholders and agents of weaving mills complained twelve months ago that the village workers were being unfairly protected by the incidence of the revised cotton excise. They would have still more reason to complain if the stocks of coarse hand-made cloths competing with the mill production were largely augmented in a time of very slack trade by State agency. Under these circumstances the Section of the Code we have quoted has been altered so as to make employment of weavers in their own trade the exception rather than the rule. Such employment is to be given only to weavers "deemed incapable of gaining a livelihood on the ordinary relief works." From a physical standpoint the great majority of weavers are probably well able to meet the by-no-means exacting standard of labour imposed at the relief camps. Indeed, as stated in these columns a few days ago, many of them have already been benefited in health by the outdoor employment they now have. Weavers of fine cloth whose touch may be injured by rough manual labour have, however, to be provided for. The Resolution of Government suggests that as this class of craftsmen are to be found principally in Municipal towns, Municipalities should make some provision for them. This has already been done at Yeola, where a large part of the population follow this trade. What has occurred at Yeola makes it easy to understand the reference made in the Resolution to the question of the extent to which Municipalities may be assisted in the work by Government, which is said to be still under consideration. At Yeola a water-works scheme is being carried out, and Government have given special facilities to the Municipality to contract a loan for the purpose, thus leaving ordinary revenue more readily available for the exceptional demand now being made. We understand it is in this direction, rat[illegible]
to the Munici[illegible]
that Governm[illegible]

OFFICIAL [illegible]
tariat show [illegible]
reported fro[illegible]
and 23rd i[illegible]
cluding the [illegible]
Poona, 40 [illegible]
Surat; 3; Bar[illegible]
Ahmednagar, [illegible]
The proportion [illegible]
to be about the sa[illegible]
cases that occur i[illegible]
unreported are doubtless [illegible]
those which are tabulat[illegible]
Government are taking [illegible]
further spread of the d[illegible]
service of a large [illegible]
for examination [illegible]
only on leavin[illegible]
all the princi[illegible]
which is [illegible]
Cleghorn [illegible]
continu[illegible]
demic[illegible]
curred since the 12th instant. The attack is of a more virulent type than in Bombay, the percentage of recoveries being very much smaller. The disease is spreading to the various Sind collectorates. Eleven cases are reported from the Karachi district, 8 from that of Hyderabad, and 3 from that of Shikarpur.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Peninsular, with mails of the 15th January, left Aden, at 9 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at daylight, on Saturday next, the 30th instant.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., who has been officiating Civil Surgeon of Belgaum, has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Manser, at the J. J. Hospital. Dr. Lyons acted twice for Dr. Manser. He has had nearly 15 years' service, having joined the Army Medical Service for 1882.

THE British India Steamer Lalpoora, with the 2nd Battalion York Lancashire Regiment, is expected here, on or about the 8th proximo, from Mauritius.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Madras, which port she left on the 18th instant, with Mrs. H. F. Aston and daughter, on board as passengers. The Clive experienced fine weather, with north and north-west winds and slight swell.

IN the parade of the troops in garrison, which is to be held this morning for the inspection of his Excellency General Nairne, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, the guns will not be brought into action.

CAPTAIN W. J. McWhinnie, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, having completed his duty in the District Staff Office, Bombay, will rejoin his Regiment at Poona forthwith.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd January 1897 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 302,592 maunds and Rs. 64,732 in the earnings.

THE Queen has been pleased to confer the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon his Excellency Monsieur Luiz de Several, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the King of Portugal in recognition of the valuable assistance rendered by his Excellency towards settlement of the controversy between Her Majesty's Government and that of Brazil in regard to the islet of Trinidad.

THE *Chronicle* learns from Cairo that Major Wingate has recently received from several independent sources complete details of the resources and the attitude of the Khalifa at Omdurman. The Dervishes have from forty to forty-five Krupp guns, one account specifically says forty-three, with a fair supply of shell, and powder enough for a couple of big fights. They are concentrating on two points—Berber and Omdurman—both of which are being fortified. The Khalifa is watching not only the river route, but the desert path, and holds his force in hand for the present, so as to be able to throw it on any one of the desert routes. His force is estimated as high as 50,000 men, and he has rifles for a third of this number, if not cartridges for more than sixty rounds. It is said (the *Chronicle* states) that the Government at home refuses to make up its mind about an expedition in the autumn to Khartoum, pending the settlement of the Turkish Question. If that is arranged then there will be a move on Khartoum, and even some distance beyond, in August and September next. The command of this expedition will be a rather difficult matter to arrange. If Genl. Kitchener and Genl. Knowles, now in command of the troops of occupation, should be passed over, it could only be by a senior officer sent out specially. This would be, it is thought, Sir Redvers Buller. If he does not wish to go out again, Sir Evelyn Wood must have the refusal of the work. Failing these two, it is pretty evident the home Government would have to ask Sir Francis Grenfell to take the command. If the expedition goes this year, and indeed whenever it goes, there will be a considerable addition to the flotilla of Nile steamers. It is believed in Cairo that the command of the flotilla will be given to Lord Charles Beresford, who is expected out in a few days on his ordinary winter health trip and who has engaged a dahabieh to go up the Nile.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Indian Famine Fund has now reached £140,000, which includes £1,050 each from the Mysore Mining Company and the Champion Reef Company.

The Stock Exchange has so far subscribed £15,750, and the Cotton Spinners' Association £3,000. Lord Iveagh, the Bombay and Baroda, and the Great Indian Peninsular Railways, and the Mercers Company have each subscribed £1,000.

CONFERENCE ON THE PLAGUE.

A Conference of the Powers on the Plague will meet at Venice shortly.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

Reuter's special correspondent at Lokoja states that the Niger Company's forces have defeated the natives after a sharp engagement at Shonga and destroyed the town.

THE NEW RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 24.

By order of H. I. M. the Tsar, Count Muravieff will visit Paris to be presented to President Faure, and see the French Ministry before he returns to St. Petersburg to assume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with mails of the 15th instant, left here, for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day.

POSTAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

Mr. Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office in India, is expected to finish the draft of the proposed revision of the Indian Postal Act by the middle of next month, when he will revert to his permanent appointment.

Mr. Kisch, who has been acting for him, then leaves for Washington to attend the Postal Conference. The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal that he should be accompanied by another officer; and Mr. A. G. Doran, Third Assistant Director-General, accompanies him.

A WIDESPREAD APPEAL.

It is stated that among other means taken to raise funds in the Colonies and United States for the Famine Fund, Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, has cabled for aid to the *New York Herald*, and all the Mayors of the principal towns in Australia, New Zealand, and to the Governor-General of Canada, also to Hongkong, Singapore, Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Shanghai.

CALCUTTA SANITATION.

A further letter has been addressed by the Bengal Government to the Calcutta Municipality, informing them that the Lieutenant-Governor insists that a temporary establishment shall at once be appointed sufficient to cleanse the entire polluted area as quickly as possible.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE PLAGUE.

Surgeon-Major Cleghorn, who only returned from Bombay a day or two ago, has now been sent to report on the plague at Karachi.

THE HYDERABAD CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 25.

The further hearing of the charges against Mr. Templeton has been put off till to-morrow afternoon.

PRAYERS FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, JAN. 24.

The Rajkote Zoroastrian Anjuman assembled, to-day, for the performance of a solemn jasan, offerings, and supplications before the throne of mercy, praying for the speedy deliverance of Bombay and all parts of India from the melancholy inflictions of plague and famine. After the prayers, Mr. Cooverji Coyaji, a leading member of the community, delivered an impressive and eloquent address suitable to the occasion, soliciting Divine mercy, and concluding with prayers for the Queen-Empress and continuance of the British Raj, gratefully acknowledging all the benefits received, which were heartily re-echoed by all.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 23.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this evening.

TUTICORIN, JAN. 23.

The Bombay-Japan Line s. s. Hiroshima Maru, left here, for Singapore, to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 25.

The steamer Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived, this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, arrived, at Zanzibar, from Bombay on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	29 3-4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via [illegible], perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Macao interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, 29th instant.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Tali.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 24.

[illegible] p.m.	73·0

MONDAY.—JANUARY 25.

6 a.m.	69·1
10 a.m.	74·1
2 p.m.	79·0
6 p.m.	77·4

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 8.

FACTS ABOUT FRIDAY.

FIRST thoughts impel me to take up the thread of my little trip to Denmark, but one can have too much of plum pudding and roast turkey just as too much Denmark may be served up, and so I purpose leaving travel out of my letter this week altogether. We have just got through with our Friday Christmas and our Friday New Year's birth, and it may not be uninteresting to relate a few facts which have been strung together concerning this much-discussed day of the week. Friday is, according to the Scotch, Irish, and Welsh, a day consecrated to the fairies, who then can do much mischief. In most European countries marriages consummated on Friday are sure to be unhappy ones, and are rare; but Germany and Scotland are said to be exceptions, it being considered in these countries a lucky day to wed. It has been claimed as a lucky day for America: Columbus discovered land on that day, the Pilgrims landed on the same day, and Washington was born on Friday. Portuguese sailors, proverbially superstitious, have a custom of dressing their ships in mourning on this day, and of scourging and hanging an effigy of Judas at the yardarm. In Devonshire it was thought a good day to plant crops, and in other places to commence weaning children. A very wholesome notion prevails in North Germany to the effect that witches obtain power over the person who goes out unwashed on Friday. Medieval romances assert that fairies are on this day turned into hideous animals, and so remain until Monday. It was not a proper occasion, either in England or Holland, to engage a new servant, nor would any servant go to service in a new place on Friday. A Dutch wife will, if she can, obtain a ring that is made from old nails during mass on Friday, lay it upon the Gospels, and say a Paternoster, secure in the belief that good luck is sure to follow. The Talmud tells us that Adam was created, sinned, and was chased from Paradise on this day, and Mahomet, to prove his prophetic powers, declared the same. "A Friday tree" is a saying used in some parts of England to characterise some misfortune or trial. Eggs laid on Friday will, it is said, never decay, and will, if eaten, cure the colic. Journeys were rarely undertaken on Friday during the last century in many Europeans countries. At the end of the seventeenth century no merchant would begin a voyage or undertake any new enterprise on Friday. From the above it would really appear that this particular day has long been in bad odour, more especially among superstitious people, but let us see now from the "Scrap Book of Curious Facts" how easily many of the old-fashioned notions may be dispelled.

IN FRIDAY'S FAVOUR.

It has already been pointed out in the foregoing that the renowned Washington first saw the light on a Friday, and to the same day the following facts relate:—Bismarck, Gladstone, and Disraeli were all born on a Friday; on March 25, 1609, the Hudson river was discovered; June 30, 1461, Louis XV. humbled the French nobles; March 18, 1776, the Stamp Act was repealed in England; June 13, 1492, Columbus discovered the continent of America; December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made the final landing at Plymouth Rock; June 13, 1785, General Winfield Scott was born in Dinwiddie County, Va; June 10, 1834, Charles Spurgeon, the world-famed evangelist, was born; November 20, 1721, the first Masonic Lodge was organised in North America; Thomas Sutton, who had such a big share in the Spanish Armada triumph, was born on a Friday; January 12, 1433, Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, the richest sovereign of Europe, was born; November 28, 1814, the first newspaper ever printed by steam, *The Times*, was printed; June 12, 1802, Alexander Von Humboldt, in climbing Chimborazo, reached an altitude of 19,200 feet; September 7, 1465, Melendez founded St Augustine, the oldest town in the United States by more than forty years; April 8, 1646, the first known newspaper advertisement was published in the "Imperial Intelligencer," in England; May 14, 1586, Gabriel Fahrenheit, usually regarded as the inventor of the common mercurial thermometer, was born; March 5, 1496, Henry VIII. of England gave to John Cabot his Commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in England. Dickens said that Friday was fortunate for his undertakings, most of which were successful when begun or ended on this day; July 7, 1776, the motion was made in Congress by John Adams, and seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent; March 20, 1738, Pope Clement XII. promulgated his Bill of excommunication against the Freemasons. Ever since the allocution excommunicating indiscriminately all Freemasons, the order has received an immense forward impetus in Italy, France and Spain. That, I take it, is a very fair list of notable facts in favour of Friday. The old Saxon formula has it, in relation to paring the finger nails, that to "cut them on Friday you cut for a wife."

THE REVIVAL OF BOXING.

There appears some probability of professional boxing finding a new lease of life in this country, if the men will only conduct their battles as sportsmen and gentlemen. For a long time all the chief events have been decided at the National Sporting Club in London, a most excellently conducted institution. Under the able management of Mr. Fleming, the habitues of this resort have had very little to find fault with in the past, if we except a few of the battles which have been won and lost in less than five minutes. From what I have been led to understand, there is another Richmond in the field—that is to say, an opposition club has sprung up in the Midlands, financed, it is popularly understood by an American newspaper syndicate, and managed by an astute American gentleman, J. S. Barnes. This new club, the Olympic, in Birmingham, promises extremely well, and although perhaps not quite so commodious as the National, it is remarkably well-equipped for the purposes for which it has been organised—the home of high-class professional boxing. It may be remembered that Connolly and Causer met here a few weeks ago, and the entertainment provided on that occasion proved so successful that a big prize has been put up for another notable encounter early in the year. The details of this need not now be entered upon here, but I have been somewhat surprised at the amount of feeling shown between the rival showmen over the fixing-up of the engagement, and the somewhat rash enterprise at first embarked upon by one of the intending competitors, and it is with regard to the latter fact more particularly that I should like to utter a few words. Burge originally throws out a challenge to his opponent to the effect that he will undertake to "stop" him in six rounds. Now, if there is one thing more than another, in my opinion, calculated to bring about a revulsion of public feeling with regard to boxing matches, it is this "knocking out" business. I am perfectly aware that it is the safest game to play to win matches, and I am also aware that when two well-trained and skilful boxers meet it is quite likely such a thing will happen. But, at the same time, I would much rather more attention was paid to points, because, after all, it is scientific boxing that the "swells" wish to see as a rule, and if a "knock out" is to be the one and only aim of the contestants as soon as they enter the ring, I am afraid the present boxing boom will not be a prolonged one. It is nonsense to talk of squeamishness and the like in this connection; if one goes to see a match, hard blows are to be expected. This I have no objection to whatever, but as the majority of glove contests I have attended during recent years, I have been astonished at the bull-dog courage and tenacity of some of the men, and the singular lack of real science. England's really good boxers, to-day may be counted on the fingers of one hands and I have become well-nigh convinced that we shall be a long time in breeding more as long as this "stopping" business is bolstered up. A rather singular incident has recently occurred in a well-known athletic club in the Midlands, particulars of which a correspondent has kindly forwarded. A certain member had won for two years in succession a valuable challenge trophy, and the club management having thrown open the doors of the club to lady visitors, made bold to alter the rules governing the competition, going so far, indeed, as to say that any competitor wilfully delivering a "knock out" blow would be instantly disqualified by the judges. The holder of the cup understood this, but questioned the right of the officials to alter the rule and when his bout came on promptly "stopped" his man, and was disqualified. I know of no law of the A.B.A.—the Amateur Boxing Association—which goes so far as this, and incline to the opinion that the competitor has been wrongfully disqualified, more than that I do not care to say.

FOOLHARDINESS.

The reports which have recently come to hand respecting the closing stages of the long-distance cycle race in America all tend to prove what a man will do for gain. These exhibitions have never been highly popular in England, although, of course, there have been exceptional instances. The riding of Dave Stanton, Keen, Terront, Waller, Andrews, Higham, Leeming, Edlin, and one or two others whose names escape me for the moment, attracted some considerable amount of attention early in the seventies, and we had six days' go-as-you-please contests until the public grew heartily sick of them. The "sights" at the Agricultural Hall in those days were never very edifying, and often and often have I come away from Islington thoroughly disgusted. Peter Crossland was always a good man, with some style about his walking, too; so also was G. Parry, of Manchester, but when it came to staying over a distance there was always Hazeal, Rowell, Littlewood, O'Leary, Weston and "Blower" Brown to be considered. But it was invariably a pitiful sight towards the close of one of these Contests, the men appearing half-dazed as they "shambled" and stumbled round and round for hours together, mind and body alike thoroughly exhausted; Nature speaking out with no uncertain voice, but all to no effect. To defy the ordinary laws which govern humanity in this fashion is not courage, it is foolhardiness, and much as I have always respected "Teddy" Hale, the winner of heaps of dollars in this American struggle, I think not a whit better of him for gaining a victory under such conditions. Public opinion settled such degrading exhibitions in England; may we hope that a similar opinion will assert itself on the other side the Atlantic? I wonder if any of my readers can call to mind the little fellow from Chester way—a postman named Robson I refer to. He used invariably to turn up at these walking competitions with a touching story of having walked from his home to save his railway fare. No matter how much behind he happened to be, he plodded on day after day, long after all chance of a prize had disappeared. Of course he had not the suppleness or go of the younger men, and I know my heart used to ache for the poor old fellow as he trudged wearily on. Gale's wonderful feats caused a good deal of sensation in those days, and I suppose at his particular business—walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 half hours and the like—he was without a rival. The American papers tell us that some of the competitors went crazy before the end. I am not surprised; there could not have been a deal of brains about to have worked themselves to such a pitch.

VARIATIONS AT CARDS.

It has been calculated that every man when he takes up his cards at a game of whist holds one out of 653,013,559,600 possible hands. As for the total number of variations possible among all players, it is so enormous as almost to exceed belief. Mr. Babbage calculated that if 1,000,000 men were to be engaged dealing cards at the rate of one deal every minute day and night, 100,000,000 years, they would not have exhausted all the possible variations of the cards, but only one 100,000th part of them. I suppose at some time or another there may have been instances of a person holding the phenomenal hand of thirteen trumps in a game of whist, but that best authenticated comes from India, and occurred in the United Service Club, at Calcutta, on January 9, 1888. A judge and three physicians were the players, and they and the witnesses made due record of it. The pack was perfectly shuffled and cut, and the dealer held the hand, turning up the knave of clubs. Pole has calculated that the chance of this even occurring is one in 158,750,000,000! The following neat little card story is worth relating. After a spell of whist, the time came for dealing the last hand, and the story-teller goes on my friend had in his own hand ace, king, queen, knave, ten, and nine of trumps (hearts), and ace, king and queen of clubs, so that without his partner scoring a point he could make sure of the odd trick himself, and he said, half in fun, "I will bet a sovereign we get the odd trick this time!" Much to his surprise one of his opponents offered to bet a fiver he did not. "Ten if you like," said my friend. "I'll make it a pony," replied his opponent. "Done!"—and much to the astonishment of their partners, who neither had anything in their own hands to justify such heavy bets, the game began, my friend playing first. Of course he led off his trumps and then discovered that he and his opponent who had made the bet, held all the trumps between them. However, he went on and got six tricks straight off the reel, but when he played his ace of clubs it was trumped, and his opponent coming with a flush of spades made all the rest and won. That night he gained a wrinkle at whist he has never forgotten.

GALE'S PHENOMENAL FEAT.

When in the year 1809, the marvellous Scotch athlete succeeded in walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, the sporting world stood aghast at the immensity of the performance, and little was it dreamed at Newmarket in those days that a little Welshman would one day arise who would accomplish a walking feat before which 1,000 miles would fade into comparative insignificance. In 1877 William Gale, of Cardiff, a wisp of a man 5ft. 3½in. in height, 8st. 4lb. in weight, and 45 years of age, startled the world of sport by walking 4,000 miles in 4,000 successive ten minutes. Some amount of scepticism was indulged in with regard to the genuineness of this performance, and so the plucky little fellow, anxious to prove his ability and his integrity, undertook to walk 1,500 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours. Arrangements were made for him to perform this phenomenal task at Lillie Bridge Grounds, and for six weeks, day and night he stuck to his self-imposed work until on Saturday, October 6, 1877, he saw it completed. The enthusiasm at the close was, of course, tremendous, a big crowd cheering him on heartily all through his last 1½ miles, this being covered in 15min. 52sec. Just to show what a phenomenon this little fellow, Gale, was, I append the report of the medical men who examined him immediately at the close of the feat:—Profuse perspiration—complexion quite natural—pulse 88, regular, and compressible—temperature 106 degrees—heart natural, both in force and regularity of action—no murmurs at either base or apex—pupils of the eyes equal—the inner surface of the lids slightly congested—eyeballs quite clear, pupils natural, and act under the influence of light—no headache, and perfectly rational—slight cough—varicose veins back of calf of left leg—one spot very thin—external saphena—right leg unaffected—no swelling of legs, knees, or ankle joints—one slight blister on ball of great toe of right foot—no excoriation—toes bend readily back. At the expiration of twenty minutes the temperature of the axilla was 100—pulse not up to normal state. Five minutes later the temperature was reduced to 97¼. Weight 8st." Such was the condition of a man 45 years of age who had beaten Captain Barclay's record by 500 miles. He followed no hard and fast rule with regard to diet, mutton chops being his favourite dish, and it may interest some people to know that beer was the principal liquor taken during the six weeks.

MISSING CORPORATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Standing Committee of our Municipality, Mr. Kabraji, on the discussion of Professor Haffkine's vaccine, informed his brethren that many Native practitioners have deserted "Bombay the Beautiful." I, on my part, must also inform him that some of the Corporators, whose presence is necessary at this critical juncture, have left their splendid town, of which they were once proud of.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 23. S. C.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE notorious dacoit, Byro Lohrung, is to be handed over to the British authorities by the Nepal Durbar. He will be tried at Darjeeling.

A PROSECUTION has been instituted by the Prime Minister of the Jeypore State against the proprietor of an Anglo-Native paper called the *Rajputana Malwa Times* on charges of blackmailing and defamation.

MR. H. FARRER acts as Deputy Director-General of Post Offices in India; Mr. G. S. Curtis, C. S., Under-Secretary in the Financial Department, Bombay, officiating for him as Postmaster-General in Madras.

COLONEL KING HARMAN, Deputy Secretary, Military Department, has been granted leave from March 26th to August 10th, on which date he will complete his five years' tenure of his appointment.

MR. HESKETH-BIGGS is posted as Deputy Auditor-General in the Comptroller-General's office; Mr. Hart, who shortly returns from leave in England, will also take up audit work.

ON Friday the Bengal Provincial Committee of the Famine Relief Fund met and formed a strong Executive Committee, Mr. C. C. Stevens being appointed President, and Mr. E. N. Baker, Collector of Customs, Honorary Secretary. The Lieutenant-Governor suggested that all money collected in Bengal should be spent within the limits of the province, and this principle will doubtless be adopted.

SIR JOHN MUIR has subscribed the munificent sum of £5,000 to the Famine Relief Fund—the largest individual subscription yet recorded. He is head of the firm of James Finlay and Co., East Indian shippers of Glasgow, and his son, Mr. Alexander K. Muir, is head of the firm of Finlay, Muir and Co., Bombay. Sir John Muir was Lord Provost of Glasgow during 1890-92.

THERE was another heavy fall of snow at Drosh, on Tuesday. The cold continues intense and the River Chitral is completely frozen over a few miles above Chitral. Skating on the backwaters of the river goes on daily. A herd of markhar, driven down by stress of weather, was seen on a fan opposite Drosh next morning. The chicor are dying from cold and starvation.

IT is officially notified that only one case of bubonic plague has been reported in the Punjab. This occurred at Rewari, where a Mahomedan passenger from Bombay to Meerut was taken out of the train on the 17th and died the following day.

A BANGALORE Correspondent writes:—"Typhoid appears to be rather prevalent here just now. The latest invalid is Mrs. Piercy, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Piercy, Commanding the Dorset Regiment, who lies dangerously ill, being attacked with the disease. Much sympathy is felt for the popular Colonel, and it is hoped that with skilled medical aid Mrs. Piercy will soon be convalescent. Mrs. Piercy intended going Home at an early date."

THE question of treatment of Famine Relief Funds raised by private subscribers has caused official instructions to be issued. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has observed that the paragraph in the Resolution which prefixes the Famine Code would convey the impression that Government officers should endeavour to persuade private subscribers to make over their subscriptions to official control. His Honor prefers that such private subscribers should do as they please, and desires that the Government officers may merely use their influence to see that the money subscribed, if not made over to official control, shall be made over to proper control of some sort.

IN his monthly report on the condition and prospects of crops the Director of Agriculture in the N.W. Provinces tells us that "the opinion is widely expressed that one more fall of rain in the present month (January) will suffice to secure the *rabi* on unirrigated land." This single sentence is enough to indicate the immense value of the timely rainfall of the last three days. Though light it has been general, and we may take it that except in the worst parts of the worst districts the unprotected *rabi* is now almost safe. There will probably be no considerable move in prices provincially until the spring crops begin to come in, but at any rate the more favourable anticipations now entertained will prevent a rise. In the north and west of Punjab, where the rain has been heavy, the benefit has been enormous, and prices are already falling.

LAST week's season report shows over 1½ million people now receiving relief. In Madras the distress was deepening in Bellary district. In Bombay the crops were withering from want of rain in Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts. In Bengal the spring and poppy crops were doing well; elsewhere spring crops were very poor save in portions of the Rajshahi and Dacca divisions. In the N.-W. P. and Oudh nearly 800,000 persons were in receipt of relief. In the Punjab rain had been general and abundant, except in the Delhi division. Nearly all the trans-Sutlej and cis-Indus-districts received from 1 to 3 inches, and most have already received more than the average for December and January. Prices are now 15 to 20 per cent. lower than two months ago. The numbers receiving relief are 70,000. In the Central Provinces relief is being given to 220,000 people. The spring crops are generally fair, except in Hoshangabad and one tahsil of Nimar.

THE rules regarding Press correspondents at the seat of war have just been republished in Indian Army Orders. They are based on the rules laid down by the military authorities at home, plus certain regulations to meet local requirements. There is not much to object to as regards the general conditions under which correspondents are allowed to go to the front, remarks a contemporary, but one or two points call for some comment. Thus it is stated that the Staff Officer appointed to supervise all press matter "will grant licenses to local correspondents *not accompanying* an army in the field; these licenses will be issued under similar conditions to those granted to correspondents accompanying the army." But there is no definition of the term "local correspondents," and doubt may hereafter arise as to what is meant thereby. For instance, would a correspondent at Peshawar, during operations beyond the Khyber, come under the Articles of War? Would his messages be refused unless they were countersigned? Judging from what has occurred in the past, notably at Peshawar during the Afghan War, this is what is intended; but the military authorities have no legal power to enforce a regulation of this kind. Telegrams tendered at an inland office must be accepted for transmission. The telegraph master or signaller alone has the right to reject them if, in his opinion, they contain matter dangerous to the State; while certain high authorities in the civil administration have power over the telegraph which they can exercise in emergencies. In the case of messages to newspapers in England no military officer could order them to be rejected at an inland office or enforce a regulation as to countersignature. This would be a breach of the international Telegraph Code. Field wires and field offices are absolutely under the control of the military authorities, and they can issue whatever orders they choose regarding them, but within the frontier, at ordinary offices open to the public, their power ceases. It may be as well that this should be thoroughly understood; otherwise in our next big campaign difficulties in the matter of countersignature may arise.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Sir Joseph Chitty to be a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Kay, resigned. Sir Joseph Chitty was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1856, took silk in 1874, and, after sitting as M. P. for Oxford from April 1880, to 1881, was appointed to a judgship in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. Before his appointment to the Bench Sir Joseph Chitty practised in Sir George Jessel's Court, and earned, for himself considerable repute as a lawyer. Since his elevation to the Bench he distinguished himself still further by the soundness of hi[illegible] and his general conduct of the[illegible]urt.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN the absence of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, president of the Corporation, Mr. R. H. Vincent presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, there being also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Rao Saheb Etappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, H. G. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Charleston Hewett, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Vety.-Major J. Mills, Messrs. O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. B. Phillips, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Commander G. Wilson, and Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail.

EXPENDITURE ON THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 9072, dated 2nd December 1896, as under:—"That letter to the Secretary, No. 17430, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 6,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the estimated additional expenditure on the Hospital for Infectious Diseases for the remainder of the current financial year consequent on the prevalence of the bubonic plague."

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, the necessary sanction was accorded.

STORES FOR WATER-WORKS.

The Corporation, with reference to their resolution, sanctioning an advance of Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of stores for the maintenance of water-works, new works, sales, &c., during the current year, sanctioned the payment of a further advance of Rs. 25,000 for the stores.

THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation sanctioned the grant of Rs. 1,800 from surplus cash-balance to meet excess, up to the end of the current financial year, in the grant of Rs. 6,000, provided in the Budget for 1896-97 for repairs to the machinery, Love Grove Pumping Station.

Mr. Cotton suggested that there should be two or more out-falls at Love Grove, so that the re-occurrence of a stoppage, as was experienced, might be prevented.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, No. 17847, dated 4th December, 1896, from the Commissioner, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution, No. 7500, of 22nd October last, regarding the flushing of gullies and drains in the city and removal of town-sweepings, and recommending the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 51,917-14-0 from surplus cash balance to provide for the flushing in question, *viz.*, (1) Rs. 25,921-14-0 for the initial outlay; and (2) Rs. 25,996, the charge for working the system during the next financial year, this charge being an annual recurring one.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, sanction was accorded in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

THE ALLEGED INSANITARY CONDITION OF BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The next business before the meeting was the consideration of letter to the Secretary, No. 17068, dated 26th November 1896, from the Commissioner, submitting report asked for in the Corporation's Resolution, No. 5987, dated 7th September 1896, as to (1) the condition of the Bandora Slaughter-Houses during the rains, (2) the improvement of the same, and (3) the removal of the slaughter-houses from Bandora.

In his letter on the subject the Commissioner, among other things, stated:—"It will thus be seen that to put the Slaughter-Houses and their appurtenances in thorough order will require a sum exceeding two lakhs of rupees, and it may be gathered therefrom what an enormous cost would be involved in removing to a new site and commencing afresh, even supposing such a site can be found. In view of the very heavy expenditure involved on the Corporation lately, I have hesitated to press these works, but I am of opinion that they should be proceeded with as opportunity allows."

Dr. Katrak proposed that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Badrudin Kur seconded the proposition.

Mr. Khote opposed such a proposal, which in definitely shelved an important question like this. The slaughter-houses were in a disgraceful condition and an eye-sore to those who visited the suburb. The health of the city to a great extent depended on the quality of the meat supplied to the public, and the sooner the work of improvement was taken in hand the better. Where the health of a large population of the town was concerned, the question of money should not weigh with the Corporation.

Mr. K. M. Shroff fully endorsed the views of Mr. Khote. He suggested that a bamboo fence might be erected, and if it was overgrown with green-creepers the unsightly portion of the slaughter-houses would be screened off from the public gaze.

Veterinary-Major Mills remarked that the slaughter-houses urgently required looking into. Any amount spent in the improvement of the slaughter-houses would be well spent. It was absolutely necessary that their meat-supply should be healthy and not contaminated in any way on account of overcrowding and the objectionable surroundings of the slaughter-houses.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe thought that the best course under the circumstances would be to adopt the suggestions which the Commissioner might at present indicate of effecting the improvement desired without spending the whole amount of two and a-half-lakhs.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the slaughter-houses did require considerable improvement, and he might mention that, when he said that the cost of improvement would come to two and a-half lakhs of rupees, he did not mean to convey that the amount should not be spent. He suggested the appointment of a small committee to consider the subject and report on the necessary improvements that were required to be made in connection with the slaughter-houses.

After some discussion, a committee was appointed, on the motion of Dr. De Monte, to consider and report on the proposed improvements.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF A MOSQUE.

The Corporation considered letter to the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, dated 4th December 1896, from Messrs Moola Hoosain Moola Ahmed and others protesting against the removal of the mosque at Narielwady, Mazagon, the site of which is required for the new Wady Bunder Road, and which site has been taken up under the award of the Collector of Bombay as part of the site of new road.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton proposed that the petitioners be informed that the property in question having been taken up under the Land Acquisition Act, the Corporation were now unable to interfere in the matter.

Mr Kur hoped that the Corporation would continue their policy of respecting the religious feelings of the various communities they had to deal with, and not cause the mosque in question to be demolished. He accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to lay down the line of the proposed road in such a way as to avoid the demolition of the mosque.

Mr. Roughton pointed out that the land having already been taken up and become the property of the Municipality, he was afraid that even if the amendment was carried, the object with which Mr. Kur moved it would not be served. The little inconvenience which the Mahomedanes would feel in the beginning would soon be remdied when they would erect another building for the musjid out of the proceeds of the sale of the present building.

Mr. B. D. Khote was opposed to the demolition of a place of worship, as it resulted in injuring the feelings of the community.

Mr. Cotton said that like all the other members of the Corporation he had great regard for the feelings of every community, but as the place was required for public purposes, and as it had already been vested in the Corporation, he did not think it desirable to re-open the question. He pointed out that in London churches and other places of worship existing there for several centuries had to be demolished because the sites upon which the buildings stood were required for public purposes.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to report as to whether it was possible to alter the alignment of the road so as to avoid the demolition of the mosque.

Mr. Kur withdrew his amendment in favour of this.

Mr. Hamilton, in replying on the debate, said that it transpired at the inquiry that Mr. Narelwala had an agreement with the owners of the building in question, under which the tenancy was defined as a monthly one. The matter was thoroughly investigated, and the petitioners had every opportunity to put forward their grievances before the Collector.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the place was rented to be used as a mosque, and the parties concerned could easily rent another building in the neighbourhood.

The amendment on a division was lost, and the original motion was carried by a majority.

The Corporation, after transacting some more business, adjourned to Thursday next.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN L. H. VIDAL, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, returned from leave, from England, on Sunday last, by the mail steamer Carthage, and resumed his duties yesterday.

LIEUT.-COL. C. D. COOPER, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was deputed to take the annual inspection of the 1st Battalion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, returned to Bombay, on Sunday morning, from Ahmedabad, accompanied by Captain W. J. McWhinnie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

SATURDAY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

Wards.		Cases.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	2	1
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	1	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	2	1
	Dongri	1	0
C	Market	2	0
	Dhobi Talao	6	3
	Fanaswadi	3	1
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	1	2
	Khumbarwada	2	2
D	Khetwadi	1	3
	Girgaum	0	0
	Chaupati	1	0
	Walkeshwar	1	6
	Mahalakshmi	3	0
E	Mazgaon	4	5
	Tadwadi	1	1
	Second Nagpada	0	1
	Kamathipura	8	5
	Tardeo	2	3
	Byculla	9	2
	First Nagpada	1	2
F	Parel	0	1
	Sewri	4	0
	Sion	0	0
G	Mahim	5	2
	Worli	0	9
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	10
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Total	62	56
	Total up to date	4,152	3,113

Total number of deaths from all causes, 245.

SUNDAY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 10 a.m., yesterday morning, give the following results:—

Wards.		Cases.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	2	0
	Fort, Northern	0	2
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	0	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	0	0
	Dongri	8	1
C	Market	0	0
	Dhobi Talao	0	3
	Fanaswadi	1	2
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	5	1
	Khumbharwada	5	2
D	Khetwadi	3	5
	Girgaum	0	3
	Chaupati	1	0
	Walkeshwar	0	0
	Mahalakshmi	1	1
E	Mazgaon	13	6
	Tadwadi	0	4
	Second Nagpada	2	1
	Kamathipura	9	3
	Tardeo	5	3
	Byculla	5	6
	First Nagpada	0	0
F	Parel	2	2
	Sewri	1	7
	Sion	0	0
G	Mahim	8	0
	Worli	1	3
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	1
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	8
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Total	69	66
	Total up to date	4,221	3,179

Total mortality for the day, 241.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, eleven patients were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, eight died, and one was cured and discharged, leaving eighty-four patients under treatment.

Dr. Street, who has been appointed to advise the Municipal Commissioner, arrived at the Municipal Offices, yesterday, and reported himself to the Municipal Commissioner.

A large number of immigrants from famine-stricken districts are now coming to Bombay. They are ill-fed, and ill-clad, and they are easy preys to the pestilence.

Mr. Burjorji Ashburner has placed his plots of land, measuring about 50 acres, at the disposal of those who want to go out of Bombay and live in huts, or tents, which they are at liberty to construct or pitch on the ground, which is situated in three different villages near Thana. There are wells, tanks, and streams on the ground, and no rent will be charged for the use of the land.

Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha has also placed his six chawls at Kalian at the disposal of the poor of the community who may go and reside there during the prevalence of the fever in Bombay.

Mr. K. M. Shroff was inoculated, yesterday noon, against the plague, at the Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, Byculla, by Professor Haffkine.

GRIEVANCES OF THE POST OFFICE DELIVERY PEONS.

The Post Office delivery peons, numbering about sixty, met at the Kennedy Sea Face, on Sunday afternoon, to consider the advisability or otherwise of presenting a petition to the Postmaster-General, stating their grievances due to the prevalence of the bubonic fever in Bombay. After some discussion they resolved to present a petition to the Postmaster-General, asking amongst other things that they should be permitted to live out of Bombay and that Government should grant them free railway passes; that in case of death of any of them from bubonic fever, some pension or other compensation should be allowed to the deceased's family, and that their work should be reduced by diminishing the number of deliveries.

THE PRESENT MODES OF CARRYING THE DEAD.

The way in which the corpses of Hindus are conveyed to the burning-ground is not pleasant. Dr. C. Underwood suggests that the bodies of those who die of plague should be covered over with cloth stripped with cradle carbolic acid. He also suggests that quick-lime should be thrown on all corpses at Mahomedan cemeteries, and that bodies be placed between quick-lime, as there is a chance of the generation of the disease at some future period. As an instance of danger of the present system he points out that the germs of yellow fever were found in the soil of cemetery in Brazil by Dr. Freere. It is quite possible that the germs may develop and thrive at some future date when the soil be turned out.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following medical officers and hospital assistants have been appointed by the Municipality to attend patients suffering from the fever, and to certify the causes of death of, and to order the disposal of, the bodies found lying on the road:—

A Ward—Dr. K. C. Malegamwalla, Medical Officer, Second Mody Street.

B Ward—Dr. McCabe Dallas, Medical Officer, Colaba; Dr. R. N. Ranina, Medical Officer; Dr. R. J. Kapadia, Assistant Surgeon, No. 4, Bazaar Gate Street; and Dr. Bhikabhai Heerabhai, Hospital Assistant, Lohar Chawl.

C Ward—Dr. Dossabhoy R. Bardi, Medical Officer, Bhuleshwar Road; Dr. N. D. Merchant, Assistant Surgeon, near Bhuleshwar Library; Dr. K. M. Gimi, Medical Officer, No. 3, Burrows Lane, Dabool Street; Dr. L. Godinho,

Midical Officer, Null Bazaar ; and Dr. Sorabji Cowasji Hormusji, Deputy Health Officer, Cheera Bazaar.

D Ward.—Dr. S. M. Mehta, Assistant Surgeon, 91 Mody Street ; Dr. S. B. Jathar, Medical Officer, Grant Medical College ; Dr. Hari Narayen Mahajan, Hospital Assistant, Girgaum ; Dr. Rajaram Shiwram, Hospital Assistant 14th Street, Kamatipura ; and Dr. Ardeshir Dossabhoy Cooper, Deputy Health Officer, Chowpatty.

E Ward—Dr. N. M. Kapadia, Medical Officer, Bhuleshwar ; Dr. Alexander Britto, Medical Officer, Carnack Road ; Dr. Chatoorbhai Govinlal, Hospital Assistant, Fort ; Dr. Keshewlal Motilal, Hospital Assistant, No. 140, Bapoo Khote Street ; Dr. V. A. Natkar, Hospital Assistant, near Chinchpoogly Railway Station ; and Dr. K. A. Doodhehalkar, Deputy Health Officer, Girgaum.

F. and G. Wards :—Dr. B. S. Shroff, Medical Officer, Chowpatty ; and Dr. Purasbram Tuljaraw Hospital Assistant, Mulbarao Lane, Bhuleshwar.

Under orders from Government ten hospital assistants arrived from up-country, yesterday, and received instructions from the Health Officer as to the nature of the duties they have to perform, and the localities in which they are to be posted These officers commence their duty from to-day.

QUARANTINE IN AUSTRALIA.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Albany, stating that strict quarantine is enforced at Australian ports on vessels from Bombay, or which have communicated with any vessel from Bombay.

QUARANTINE AT MALTA.

A notification of the General Department, issued last evening, publishes the following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department:—"Telegram received from Secretary of State, dated 19th instant, intimating that quarantine at Malta increased from two to twenty days against arrivals from Indian ports."

BELGIUM AND THE PESTILENCE.

Mr. Masotti, Consul for Belgium, writes to inform us that he had received the following telegram from his Government, regarding the prohibition of importation into Belgium on account of the prevailing "bubonic plague," viz. :—

"Interdiction applicable seulement certaines categories chiffons et drilles, linges, vetements et literies ayant servi."

A DEPUTATION OF PHYSICIANS FROM EGYPT.

Dr. J. P. Rogers Pasha, the Director-General of the Sanitary Department of the Egyptian Government, Dr. Bitter, head of the Hygienic Institute and Bacteriologist (Cairo), and Dr. Ebrahim H. Pasha, Principal of the Medical School in Cairo, arrived here by the mail steamer on Sunday. They have been sent by the Egyptian Government to investigate the cause and all the details in connection with the existing epidemic. Dr. J. P. Rogers, who was formerly in the British Service holding the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, will return to Egypt as soon as he has made the investigation for which he has been sent, but Dr. Bitter will remain behind for bacteriological study.

INCREASED STRINGENCY OF REGULATIONS AT GOA.

Our correspondent, writing from Goa, says :—The quarantine of five days, which was imposed upon passengers arriving from Bombay, either by sea or rail, has been increased to seven days from the 20th instant. Notwithstanding the very rigorous measures adopted by the Health Department against the introduction of the plague, desultory cases have appeared in several places, all of them being imported, but fortunately no one has caught the contagion. A real bubonic case occurred in the Lazaretto at Reis Magos. A young man, named Antonio Rocho, from Aldona, left Bombay, on the 13th instant, and arrived in Goa on the 14th, having felt the fever as soon as he left Bombay. He was conveyed to the Lazaretto Hospital, and was treated by the Hospital Surgeon successfully. Two blisters were put on the glands of the groin, and another at the back of the neck. He left the hospital cured on the 23rd instant.

HOW TO FIGHT THE PESTILENCE.

On Saturday, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. K. R. Kama, the president of the Gujarati Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, delivered a lecture on the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion as applicable to the present crisis. All true Zoroastrians should, at such a time, he said, preserve their mental composure and adopt all sanitary precautions necessary to fight the plague. It was their duty to destroy all impurities and unholiness wherever they were found, and not be frightened, or to beat a retreat like cowards. They should not be terrified by, or run away from any sudden calamity, but face it manfully, according to the example set by Zoroastar himself.

THE VICE-CONSUL FOR CHILI.

Mr. O. Schiller, Vice-Consul for Chili, writes to us :—"Sir, I have much pleasure in informing you, that, after a detention of 32 days, I have, this day, been discharged from the St. George's Hospital, fully recovered from the bubonic fever, and am taking now a trip to the hills to regain my old strength."

PRECAUTIONS UP-COUNTRY.

A meeting of the Randeir Municipality was held, on Saturday last, under the presidency of the Assistant Collector of Surat, when a committee, consisting of three Municipal Commissioners, was appointed to adopt measures for preventing the importation of the plague into the town, and a sum of Rs. 500 was placed at their disposal for the purpose. A bungalow on the outskirts of the town has been rented for the segregation of sufferers from the plague.

The Administrator of the Sachin State has issued orders to the effect that no person suffering from the plague should be allowed to enter the town, but should be compelled, under proper arrangements, on arrival at the Vedcha station, to remove to Jalalpore, where special arrangements have been made. With reference to any infected person travelling from Amrolie to Randeir station, it is ordered that he should be removed to the special fever hospital at Randeir.

A correspondent at Broach writes that the Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Captain Dyce, has directed the Municipal authorities to send in daily returns showing the number of cases imported from Bombay and those that occur in Broach, with the number of deaths each day. All business has been nearly stopped, and general alarm prevails. Still persons from Bombay continue to arrive. A Parsee boy, suffering from the plague, arrived on Saturday and put up in a Parsee's house outside the Fort. On the Municipal authorities hearing of the matter, the boy was removed to the special hospital kept for sufferers from the plague.

About fifty Iranees or Persian Zoroastrians have purchased rich fertile land in Dehnoo village, where they live as agriculturists and horticulturists. Other Iranees, leaving Bombay, have fled thither, and there are now over 225 persons of their class. They raised a subscription among themselves and performed a grand "jusson" ceremony for the disappearance of the plague in Bombay.

There is a dearth of corpse-bearers in other places besides Bombay. The secretary of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds wrote to the leading men, of Nowsari to engage the services of young men who would volunteer to act as corpse-bearers at Rs. 35 per month, but no one has come forward to accept the service.

MAHOMEDAN BURIAL-GROUND AT NOWSARI.

As in Bombay, objections have been raised in Nowsari to the existence of the Mahomedan burial-ground near the thickly-populated parts of the city. Several attempts were made in the past for its removal to a distant spot, but they proved fruitless. Now, owing to the dread of the plague, a fresh attempt has been made. The Deputy Suba of Nowsari, Khan Saheb Kazee Abdul Rahman, called a private meeting of the leading Mahomedan citizens and explained to them the dangers of the situation ; and it was arranged to bury Mahomedans in another place at some distance from the present burial-ground. Kazee Abdul Rahman, who is also president of the Municipality, goes round the town daily and puts a stop to all kinds of insanitary proceedings.

The pestilence has extended itself to the Parsee town of Oodwada. A young Parsee priest, named Cursetjee Ardasir Seedwa, aged 25 years, who went to Oodwada from Bombay, died there of the plague on Thursday last.

The Free Commercial Night School, opened by Mr. Damodhar Gordhandas, has been closed and will not be re-opened until March next.

ANOTHER IMPOSTOR.

A Mahomedan of Randeir village, at present at Nowsari, pretends to be able to cure any case of bubonic fever in three days by the mere application of a root of a tree he has in his possession. Not only that, but the root, if applied to a healthy person, is said to possess the mysterious property of screening him from any ailment for a whole year. The juice of the root is to be mixed with sandal-wood oil before application. The quack has expressed his intention to visit Bombay in a few days to treat the plague cases occurring here.

The news of the extension of the bubonic plague to Bombay, says the Melbourne *Argus*, has inspired with terror a Victorian resident, who is in correspondence with India. The Deputy Postmaster-General recently received a note from the individual referred to, intimating that, for the future, he does not want his Bombay correspondence delivered. His fear of infection may, however, remarks our contemporary, be dispelled by the knowledge that instructions have been given for the due fumigation of all mails arriving from Bombay, as well as ports on the south-east coast of China.

An up-country paper states that the Shikarpuri merchants, who have left Karachi almost in thousands, are disseminating the plague all over the rest of Sind. Fatal cases are reported from Sibi.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed on Saturday last, the following sums have been received :—

	Rs.
Mr H A Wadya	20
Mr R C Tarachand	20
Bai Meherbai Cursetji	20
Mr D C Tarachand	20
Mr S F	20
Surgeon-Major H P Dimmock	20
Mr R E C	10
Mr H Stauber	20
Mr G Prier de Saone	20
Mr Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar	20
Mr J Tintner	20
Mr Oomar Jamal, J P	20
Mr Budroodin A Kur, J P	10
Mr Fazalbhai Meherali Chinoi, J P	10
Messrs Vishram Ebrahim and Co	20
Mr Fazal Jan Mahomed, J P	25
Messrs Raphae and Co	10
Messrs Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co	10
Mr Amritrao Ramchandra	5
Mr Hiralal Ramgopal	20
Bai Jaiji Sorabji Patel	20
Mr Khursetji S F Patel	20
Mr D E K	5
Mr Behestee	5

SPECIFICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The plague is making fearful havoc all over. Treatment has hitherto not proved of much avail. I have had several cases of plague, which I treated at the commencement of the epidemic with indifferent success, but latterly, when the cases come early under treatment, and the treatment is continued for some days in succession, there seems to be a greater tendency to recovery. I have found the following treatment giving good results :—The patient is put to bed at once, and all along the treatment, till the patient is convalescent, all movement is prohibited. The patient is fed in the recumbent posture with milk, congees, weak broths, and soups a feeding-cup being used if possible. Ice should be applied on the head night and day without intermission till the temperature becomes normal, which is about the fifth or eighth day. The body should be sponged with toilet vinegar and warm water every two or three hours. In one case, where sponging was objected to, I found good results from rubbing the whole body every two or three hours with warmed olive oil. I inject from fifteen to twenty minims of Liq.-Iodi.B.P. on the side of the gland, and order an application, composed of equal parts of oleic acid and guiacol, to be rubbed into the gland, if there be any, every two hours, or if the part be sore, as frequently happens, the application should be applied to various other parts of the body with a view to reduce the temperature. The gland should be frequently fomented with hot Neem leaves, and when suppuration of the gland occurs, hot linseed poultices are very useful. Internally, I order Neem juice to be given thrice daily with, for adults, a mixture, composed of Liq. Hydraig. Perchl. 3 oz. ; Tinct. Ferri Perchl., 4 drachms ; Qunnae Sulp. 24 grs. ; Tinct. Digitalis 1-2 drachm ; Spts. Chlorof. 4 drachms ; Glycerinæ, 6 drachms ; and Aqua, 12 oz., to be divided into twelve parts—one part to be given, diluted with water, every two hours, day and night (the patient to be awaked, if asleep), together with two tea-spoonfuls (or more, according to the state of the patient), of the best brandy. To each of the first three doses, I order Mag. Sulph. 2 drachms to be added. The quantity of Liq. Hadraig. Perchl. may seem to be excessive, but as yet I have had no ill results from such a quantity. To a boy, eleven years old, I have given as much as 1½ oz. during the day, for nine days, without touching his gums ; to an infant, I have given 6 drachms, during twenty-four hours, with the best results. Digitalis and brandy, to my mind, should be given from the very beginning, even though the pulse be good, as failure of the heart is an early symptom in the disease. Delirium in plague cases is benefited by strychnine, and increased alcoholic stimulation, and aggravated by bromides. I never alter the treatment, though it is not followed by early diminution in the symptoms, and though the patients complain of the unpleasantness of the mixture.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 21. L. M. & S.

A VOICE FROM KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You will kindly allow me, through the medium of your highly esteemed journal, to suggest what I think is necessary to combat the plague successfully. The people are reduced to despair when they see that all the best sanitary measures, adopted by the Municipality, have hitherto proved futile and impotent. Now that the Government have decided to aid the Municipality the news will infuse into the minds of the people hopes that the joint efforts of the Government and the Municipality will be able to cope with the dire disease successfully. However, I believe the co-operation of the Government alone with the Municipality is not sufficient, but that of men of ample means is inevitably necessary. It, therefore, behoves every citizen to raise his voice to rouse the wealthy millionaires to their sense of duty towards their poor brethren. The smoothness of flattery cannot save us from this fell malady. Prompt and rigorous measures are indispensable, and they could never be adopted with the meagre means at the disposal of those who are engaged in the arduous task of doing the needful to exterminate the disease. I appeal to the feelings of humanity of the opulent class of our country men to be more liberal than they have already been ; as they stand in the capacity of the representatives of the thousands. It remains with them now to decide whether their charities shall be in proportion to the magnitude of the calamity. The segregation of the healthy from the infected localities, providing them with comfortable temporary sheds, providing nourishing diet and medical aid to the suffering, and burning up the most infected dark ill-ventilated habitations on the congested localities, require not thousands, but lakhs ; and until such large sums are forthcoming, the adoption of such measures, with all possible dispatch, is quite impracticable. This is a time when the opulent should run a race of emulation in the field of philanthropy. Let not the rich linger a step behind, with the colossal means at their command in the present awful struggle of life and death, and their reward shall be, if not titles and distinctions, the satisfaction, the purest allotted to men, of having performed their part. Let their philanthropy be equal to the dire emergency.—Yours, &c.,

Khandalla, Jan. 23. A. C. B.

THE COMING CONVOCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am sure I am echoing the sentiment of the majority of those that are to attend the ensuing Convocation for their degrees, when I say that the Senate will be doing a wise thing by not postponing the Convocation. It is no way dangerous for the Mofusil men to run down to Bombay on the Convocation day. Those who don't dare to come to Bombay, may take their degrees afterwards from the Senate, or at the Convocation next year. The majority of those that are to take their degrees this year are in Bombay, and are eagerly awaiting the Convocation day in order that they may commence their business immediately. Will it not be hard for those who are to take the degrees of LL.B., L.M. & S., and L.C.E., if the Convocation is postponed ? Besides, there are some who are to leave for England as soon as they receive their degrees. Now is the time for the would-be graduates to show to the ignorant masses that it is not so unsafe to be in Bombay at such a time by attending the Convocation in February, and by not joining the general exodus.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 24. R. S. D.

THE BANDORA CEMETERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Naturally enough, the demand for the immediate closing of the present graveyards in this town is unpalatable to your correspondent, Mr. Conceicao, who, though an educated Bombay East Indian of this place, cannot easily shake off the common sentiment of his people. I am given to understand that this community virtually controls the local Municipality ; if so, I despair of seeing these dangerous cemeteries closed soon unless Government interfere. They tell me the law in this respect is very defective and corpses can with impunity be interred in one's compound provided a doctor's certificate is forthcoming as to its innocuousness. These certificates, I may add, it is by no means difficult to obtain, for I hear such have, been produced in Bandora to prove that even graveyards in the neighbourhood of human habitations are not a nuisance ! Your correspondent would not have the poor Christians carry their dead a little distance off Nowpada, north of the railway station, and yet the poor Christians in the city of Bombay must resort so far afield as Sewri for that purpose. I would not be surprised if he next fights for the liberty of his people in selecting their own compounds for burial purposes ! Apart from the question of disposing of affected bodies, the local cemeteries are a standing nuisance to the living, especially in a town so susceptible of fostering pestilence, as Bandora has proved to be at present. It is time a deaf ear were turned to senseless clamour and fanaticism in a matter so vitally affecting the health of the public.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Jan. 24. SOLOMON EAGLE.

MEDICINE FREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The so-called bubonic fever has been prevailing in Bombay for the last five or six months, and for the cure thereof a good many suggestions and antidotes had been ventilated. I am glad to inform the public that I have cured between two and three hundred patients attacked with the plague "Tawun," and I am ready to give the medicine at the following address, gratis, at any time the patient may stand in need thereof.—Yours, &c.,

HAKIM MOHOMED INAMULLU, OF DEHLI,
Near the Mosque, close to the Cock Mill, Tardeo.

EUROPE AND THE PESTILENCE.

QUARANTINE AND PROHIBITION.

Considerable anxiety having been created in commercial circles here by the telegrams received through Reuter, intimating that certain articles of Indian produce shipped from Bombay would be prohibited from importation in various countries in Europe, the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed the various European Consuls in Bombay on the subject, and have received the following information :—

FRANCE.

The importation of rags, old clothes, hides, bones, and animal refuse is strictly forbidden, but there is no special prohibition against grain and cotton.

ITALY.

Hides, wool, horse-hair, animals or animal produce and rags are not permitted importation. Cotton is admitted.

NETHERLANDS.

The Dutch Government have not, up to the present, imposed quarantine against arrivals from Bombay, but this has been done with regard to the Dutch Indian Colonies : The Consul has telegraphed for information as to what arricles, if any, are prohibited both in Holland and the Dutch Colonies.

DENMARK.

No information has been received up to date as to the articles, if any, of which the importation is prohibited, but the Consul is communicating with the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen on the subject.

GERMANY.

No advice has been received from the Foreign Office at Berlin, but the Consul considers that if the importation of any article from Bombay was prohibited, information would at once have been communicated to him.

INDO-CHINA.

A telegram received by the French Consul from the Governor-General of Indo-China states :—"The arrivals from Bombay and Calcutta are declared suspicions on entering Indo-China."

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

No special prohibitive measures have been taken up to the present, except with regard to rags, old clothes, used bed-linen and all goods which may have been in contract with plague or suspicious cases or with articles suspicious of infection. With regard to those the Consul says : "Whether any articles of the latter description are to be considered as suspicious is decided by inspection or through the Health Officer. All other merchandise is subject to no further interference on the part of the Health Department. Still I should believe it advisable to abstain from importing to Trieste such articles as hides, bonemeal or other animal products ; further, carpets, which though not enumerated in the convention, are usually held to be liable to infection."

BELGIUM.

Interdiction applicable only to certain classes of rags, and rags for making paper, linen, wearing apparel, and bedding that has been used.

JABULPUR NOTES.

Our Correspondent, writing on Friday, says :—At last we have had the long-looked-for rain. Last night a shower of welcome rain fell, accompanied by a strong breeze, thunder, and lightning. It is not so warm to-day, and the clouds have all disappeared. Standing pools of water are seen all over the station, and it is to be hoped that the rain will reduce the prices of wheat, gram, etc.—The dance, in connection with the Railway sports, which was postponed last Monday, went off with great success last night. Praise is due to the promoters of it. It is a long time since Jabulpur has had a fancy dress ball ; and, if the next dance here will be something out of the ordinary say, in fancy dress, poudre, or masquerade, I am sure it will be greatly appreciated.—The "Called-Back Dramatic Company" left for Mhow, yesterday morning, after giving three successful performances in the Railway Institute.—The Gordon Variety Company are expected from Allahabad.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Anthonisz, who is in charge of the Station Hospital here, has been directed to proceed to Deolali. He goes in charge of the troops which proceed home in the Troopship Britannia, sailing from Bombay on the 11th February.—Lieutenant A. Hay, of the 7th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Commandant of the Burma Military Police. He leaves for his new appointment to-morrow night. The D Company of the Nagpore Volunteer Rifles, under command of Captain H. J. Stanyn, C.I.E., leaves Jabulpur to-morrow morning, to join the B. N. R. Volunteer Rifles camp-of-exercise at Nagpore. They will return on the evening of the 31st inst. Major-General W. L. Dalrymple, C.B., Commanding the station, accompanied by Captain W. E. Bunbury, D. A. A.-G., left for Saugor, this morning, on inspection duty. Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Lawrence, in command of the Royal Irish Regiment, commands the station during the absence of the General, and Major L. E. du Moulin, Transport Officer, officiates as Station Staff Officer. The G. O. C. returns to headquarters on the 31st instant.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT MALEGAON.

The town and Cantonment of Malegaon were thrown into a state of great excitement on Saturday last by the news that a tragedy had been perpetrated in the civil portion of the town. Two natives were murdered and one native wounded, at a place near the Cantonment. There is a detachment of the 9th Bombay Infantry, stationed at Malegaon, the rest of the regiment being at Ahmednagar. A Sepoy, belonging to the detachment, named Sakaram Sinday, has been arrested and charged with the crime. As the murders were committed beyond Cantonment limits the circumstances of the crime are being investigated by the civil authorities.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE NURSE JOYCE MEMORIAL FUND

M. Candy	Rs.	25
P. L. W.	"	40
	Rs.	65

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 25.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—13 cases provision, D R Parakh and Co. ; 14 cases wine, 6 cases Champaigne, 43 cases gin, etc, Army Navy Co-Operative Society Ld ;

Carthage s—21 package provision, D R Parakh and Co ; 14 cases oilmansstore, 1 case soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Shannon s—256 cases provision, 4 cases candles, 41 cases champagne, etc, Army Navy Co Operative Society Ld ; 10 cases medicine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 10 cases medicine, B Cullianjee.

India s—16 cases provision, 6 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Caledonia s—12 cases biscuits, A A Hoosein ; 16 cases cheese, Treacher and Co ; 18 cases biscuits etc, J M France ; 8 cases bacon ; W B Green and Co ; 11 cases provision etc, A M Sod ler ; 31 cases provision, 2 cases medicine, 1 case soap, Essoofally Russooljee ; 30 casks glassware, H L Batliwala ; 100 boxes candles, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—30 cases soap, Tyabjee and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—24 cases confectonary, Noor Mohomed Dossa.

Clan Alpine s—10 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Shannon s—15 cases chemicals, Cama Ramjee.

Ehreefels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 24 bales brown paper, Helland Bombay Trading Co.

Drachenfels s—100 drums spirit methylated, Jehangir Sorabjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—60 cases beer, Manockjee Rustomjee.

Stotzenfels s—16 bales brown paper, Russoolly Abdoolally.

A JEYPORE LIBEL CASE.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING OF A PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. W. M. Colvin of the Allahabad Bar filed on the 14th instant, a complaint under sections 500, 501, 502 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code in the Court of Mr. H. V. Cobb, District Magistrate of Ajmere, on behalf of Rao Bahadur Babu Kanti Chundra Mukerji, C. I. E., Prime Minister and Chief Member of the State Council at Jeypore, against the Manager and Proprietor of the *Rajputana Malwa Times*, a weekly newspaper published at Ajmere.

The petition set forth :—The accused No. 1, Bakshi Lachman Dass, was the proprietor, manager, printer and publisher of the *Rajputana Malwa Times*, and that the accused No. 2, Sayed Mumtaz Ahmad, was described as being the printer and publisher of the said paper for the proprietor. The petition affirmed that Bakshi Lachman Dass called on the Prime Minister on the 24th February last and gave him to understand that unless he received a gratification from the Minister, revelations very damaging to the credit of the Jeypore administration would appear in the *Rajputana Malwa Times*. The complainant rejected these overtures with indignation and ordered the accused out of the house ; and on the 20th July there appeared in the accused's paper the following defamatory article :—

We should invite the attention of his Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore as well as of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, that Rai Bahadur Kanti Chandra is too old now to be entrusted with the arduous task of the administration of the Jeypore State as he has passed his sixtieth year. At that age a man can hardly be expected to show signs of vigour, energy and enthusiasm of his earlier age. It is for this reason, if for nothing else, that the Government pension off their servants and officials before they attain the good old age of 60. More than two years ago Colonel Peacock, The British Resident at Jeypore, had given a friendly advice to the Durbar of Jeypore for the removal of Kanti Chundra and even went so far as to report the matter to the Agent to the Governor-General. Again Colonel Trevor in a personal interview with his Highness informed the Maharaja about the subject. At the time it was quite settled that Rai Bahadur Kanti Chundra was to continue in the office for two years more, after which period he should be made to retire. The two years have already passed away and the Rai Bahadur is still in full charge of the administration of the State. Since the last two or three years all the local papers have made a determined stand against the Babu, and have not failed to shower forth sharp criticisms upon his conduct of affairs. The Rai Bahadur has hardly got any voice in his favor within recent times. We are of opinion that nearly 90 per cent. of the Jagirdars, 80 per cent of the officials, and 80 per cent. of the bankers and other subjects of Jeypore are always ready to vote against Babu Kanti Chundra's management of the State affairs. Notwithstanding the fact that the Raja of Ketri had some frailties of his own account for the fell disease he suffered from some months back, it was Babu Kanti Chundra who was mainly instrumental in causing that severe brain affection which that popular Raja had unfortunately contracted for so many months, and for which he had to pay so dearly. On hearing the false, fabricated and groundless statement made by the Rai Bahadur against him of mixing with the Thakur of Surajgarh, Colonel Law, the Resident, from whose lips the Raja, we are informed, came to know of such unfounded statement, was informed by the Babu and one of his favourites holding a high position in the State service through him. This favourite of the Rai Bahadur is always working underneath and now and then informs the Resident whatever he is taught by his patron. We are extremely surprised that the Jeypore Dudar should entertain the service of a minister who is imbued with such bitter feelings against everything passing within the State. If His Highness the Maharaja thinks that such an experienced minister like Babu Kanti Chundra could hardly be found there he is surely sadly mistaken. The Rai Bahadur has nearly run the all circle of his life. He does not bestow a little thought upon the subject even now that his first and important duty is to please the subjects and his master's power of arms—brothers, Jagirdars, &c. In so old an age we are of opinion that an Indian brain cannot work porperly. If Pandit Suraj Kul can be retired from the Kashmir State service then there is no reason why Babu Kanti Cnundra should not be made to retire from the service, taking his age and his present want of ability into consideration. He may be allowed a handsome pension and be asked to retire from the service in which he is unable to work with satisfaction to those concerned with the weal and prosperity of the Jeypore State.

Again on the 2nd November, and on the 9th November articles appeared in the accused's paper which the complainant considered as defamatory of himself. In the former of these issues there was a leading article on the "Administration of the Jeypore State" which contained the following passages :—

The administration of the Jeypore State under the Prime Minister Babu Kanti Chundra has been described as excellent and progressive whereas from the internal evidences that have already reached us we come to learn that the truth lies in the opposite direction, and are led to think that our worthy Agent Governor-General would have approached the mark had he termed Kanti Chundra's management of affairs as oppressive and regressive to the extreme. If by showing the State-treasury to abound in rank profusion of filthy and dishonestly-gained lucre Babu Kanti Chandra can pass for an able administrator, if by playing the role of a veritable despot the Rao Bahadur can rise in the estimation of Mr. Crosthwaite then decidedly according to his opinion the most enterprising and cruel robbers are entitled to call themselves model governors of territories under the protection of the British Paramount Authority. If the Agent to the Governor-General believes that any Prime Minister notorious for persecuting his own subjects and capable of acting in concert with an unworthy political more rapacious than rapacity itself, would serve the purposes of good Government in a native state it would then be very difficult to find out a single dominion in the whole world of which misrule can in any sense be predicated. . . . We can almost assure Mr. Crosthwaite that he must have placed all common sense within his pocket before holding his pen to eulogise Rao Kanti Chundra in the fashion he did in the Report. It is now an open secret that the Prime Minister by his personal eccentricities has literally created a host of enemies within his own territories, commencing from the very richest and most influential of Thakores and Sardars and ending in the very poorest and humblest of peasants. The intermediate ranks of bankers and others cherish an implacable hatred for him on account of his most abject venality and harsh treatment with them. Babu Kanti Chundra is all in all within the State ; he is to all intents and purposes the Chief of Jeypore ; the Council is but a sham mockery and the position of the titular Maharaja is nothing better than that of a tool in the hands of the Prime Minister to accomplish his own selfish ends. He is practically the ruling despot in the land with the Resident Colonel Law and the Maharaja himself as his right and left arms by which he strikes terror into the hearts of all individuals far off or near, about or around. The people inhabiting Jeypore and its adjoining feudatories have got no other alternative but to drag on a course of miserable existence under the undisputed sway of Babu Kanti Chundra. They shudder at the merest sight of their Prime Minister whose heart is but a forbidden ground to all honesty and sense of justice. Even the meanest private grudge he does not disdain to satisfy with an unduly severe State punishment and instances are not rare of such unworthy policy on the part of the said Kanti Chundra, in the internal administration of the State, his determined effort being, as we have reiterated more than once in our columns, to keep the royal house divided against itself, the only inevitable consequence has been the creation of some internal factions, in order that he might be able to wield his uncompromising influence all the more powerfully. By foul means or fair he has got the Maharaja perfectly within his control and even in his advanced old age he is deliberately intent upon lording it over the Jeypore soil without feeling any the least compunction for the besetting sins of his past years. Wonderful is the Prime Minister whom no amount of barbarity and cruel despotism yields any surfeit, wonderful is the Maharaja himself who never feels sick of the overpowering influence under which he is constrained to live, move and have his being, and wonderful is the Resident Colonel V. E. Law who is ever ready to pamper Babu Kanti Chundra's evil genius with his ignominiously accomodating temperament !

On November 9th the *Rajputana Malwa Times* returned to the charge with the following article:—

One word about Rao Bahadur Kanti Chundra Mukerjee the Prime Minister of Jeypore seems to us extremely necessary in this connection. Babu Kanti Chundra although has run up gray hairs in the State service has signally failed to please his own subjects owing to his adoption of selfish principles and an infernal policy in the political administration of the principality entrusted to his care. From the very commencement of his career as a Prime Minister his deliberate aims have been to centralise in himself all authorities and influences in the State and taken an exclusive possession of the Maharaja's heart by dividing the royal house against itself ; and it must now be stated to be a patent fact that he by ingratiating himself into His Highness's favor through foul means or fair has eminently succeeded in carrying his ignoble designs into practical effect. The Maharaja has long become a helpless doll in the hands of Babu Kanti Chundra who does not permit even his nearest relatives to enter their appearances before His Highness lest by constant interchange of friendly aminities the Maharaja might be won over to their side. Although possessed of administrative abilities of his own still the Chief is not allowed an opportunity to develop his business habits through the discharge of the serious affairs of the State simply because the Prime Minister would in that case be better able to hold an undisputed sway over his extensive and important principality. The entire subject population of the State consisting of influential Thakores, Sardars, bankers and other people not excluding even his Bengali brethren is extremely dissatisfied with his conduct of affairs and not even a smallest section could be found who would be willing to submit to the despotic nature of his administration. The case of the Bhoomias of Udaipurwati is still hanging fire. Oppressions of diverse descriptions are resorted to in order that the State coffer could be shown to be flowing in abundance of wealth. All this is overlooked by Government, because a single worthy (?) of a Political is in his favour. The Resident strangely enough invariably makes ditto to all the measures brought in by the Prime Minister without caring for their consequences, and it is but natural to suppose that the subjects are obliged to live in life-long misery without any chance of obtaining a redress of their grievances. We had repeatedly asked the Maharaja to set his own house in order but advices fell upon deaf ears. His Highness does not seem to feel the wretchedness of his own position so much charmed he is by magic spells of his designing Prime Minister Babu Kanti Chundra. For the integrity of the Jeypore State we request His Excellency the Viceroy to ask the Maharaja to mend these matters by internal arrangements. Already symptoms have been seen of the existence of factions within the State and there is no knowing what disaster would fall upon the Chief if they are allowed to continue to thrive in his territories, without being nipped in the bud.

On these grounds the complainant averred that the accused had been guilty of offences under sections 501, 502, and 109, Indian Penal Code and asked for their punishment according to law.

Before the Magistrate the complainant affirmed : I know Bakshi Lachman Dass, one of the accused in this case. He visited me in Jeypore of his own accord in 1896. He came to my house and a conversation took place between us. There were at that time several Sirdars of the Jeypore State with me. He sent a message to me through my servant and stated that he was malik, by which I understood editor of a newspaper. I told my servant to admit him. In the presence of the Sirdars I asked the accused what business he had with me. This was in Hindustani. He said his business was of a private nature. I told him to follow me into an adjoining room, which he did. We were then alone. I took my seat, gave him a chair, and asked him to state his business. He told me he had started a newspaper in Ajmere, and explained that it was mainly intended for the good of the native States in Rajputana and Central India. Then he added that is was impossible for him to carry it on unless he had the help and support of the most important States of Rajputana. He continued that as Jeypore was the most important State of all he expected special pecuniary help from Jeypore. In the course of the interview he directly asked me for money, which I understood was to come from the State funds. I am myself empowered to give sums up to Rs. 2,000, but sums over this amount cannot be paid without the sanction of H. H. the Maharaja. In response to his appeal I told him that it was against my principles to give money to a newspaper to secure its favors. Accordingly I refused to give any pecuniary help whatsoever. He then went on to say that he was in possession of several letters which spoke of my acts in connection with the State administration in a most unfavorable manner and he added that up to that time he had not published any of these letters. If he were to publish them, he continued, their publication would be very prejudicial to my position as Chief Member of Council. I replied that I was always prepared to meet adverse criticism based on fair and just grounds and that I was not afraid of their publication. Upon this the accused changed his tone. He had a little boy with him about 10 years old whom I understood to be a relation. The boy was present during this interview. By changing his tone I mean that when he spoke about the letters he assumed an important aspect as if what he mentioned to me was a serious matter. But when I refused he assumed a suppliant aspect and said I might give some money to the boy which would help him himself. I told him in response to this further appeal that I had no more time to spend over his affairs and directed him to go away and never come and see me again. He accordingly went away. With the exception that I am an old man of sixty the statements made in the articles laid before the Court and referred to in the complaint are absolutely false. I accordingly charge Bakshi Lachman Dass with defamation, and request tha the may be proceeded against according to law. I also charge Syed Muntaz Ahmed as the ostensible printer and publisher of the *Rajputana Malwa Times* in which the defamatory matter has appeared. The defamatory matter I state is false, and I believe it to be maliciously false. What is more I believe that it is the outcome of my refusal to give Bakshi Lachman Dass money. Had I given him money I believe he would have extolled my administration.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT RUTLAM.

The annual prize-giving at the above institution, writes a correspondent, took place on Tuesday the 5th January 1897, his Highness Sujjun Singhji Saheb Bahadur, Raja of Rutlam, presiding on the occasion. Among the large number of Sardars and ladies and gentlemen that attended the ceremony were notably Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji Thanawala, Dewan of Rutlam ; Mr. Arthur Herbert, Guardian to H. H. the Raja of Rutlam; Rai Bahadur Maharaj Raghunath Singhji of Amleta; Mr. Pandurang Baburao B. A., L. L. B., Sar Nivayadhish ; Dr. R. P. Vorah L. M. & S., L. R. C. P. ; the Rev. Dr. Clark, Founder of the C. E. Society ; Mr. Manekji Cursetji Rustomji, L. M. E., L. T. M. ; Mr. Shaligramji Pradhan, Naib Dewan, Bp. Bharatsinghji of Amleta. ; Mr. Ferozeshah P. Frenchman, Inspector, Thaggi and Dakaiti Department; Mrs. Campbell ; The Rev. J. F. Campbell; Mrs. (Dr.) Thompson ; Miss Weir ; Mir Kadam Husain ; Messrs. N.K. Thanewala Bhagvandas, Madhavdas Rughnathdas ; Dipak Ram and Lala Vasudeo Prasad.

When all were seated Mr. D. F. Vakil, Superintendent of Education, Ratlam State, in opening the proceedings, said :—"Your Highness, Dewan Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before presenting a summary of the progress of education in the State during the past school year in conformity to the custom on occasions like the present, I would respectfully beg to tender in the name of us all, our warm congratulations to your Highness on your Highness's arriving at the age of seventeen—an event which all Rutlam to-day celebrates by marks of unmixed joy, affection and esteem. It is our fervent prayer that your Highness may have very many happy returns of the day and be preserved long to rule your subjects. I beg also to thank your Highness for your kindness in coming to preside on this occasion. There were during the year under report on an average 360 boys on the rolls of the college as against 334 in the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 250. Five Kunwars of tirbutary Thakurs also attend the college and are reported by their teachers to be regular in attendance and to be taking some interest in their studies. Two boys from this institution were successful in passing the last Matrcultion examination, one of them being placed in the Second Division. This is a matter for congratulation because the last year has been a particularly difficult one—a large percentage of the candidates having failed. A reference to actual facts will show that there has been a regular Massacre of the Innocents in the last Entrance examination. The Government Zilla School, Allahbad, has passed 6 out of 50 ; the M. A.O. College, Aligarh, 5 out of 60; the Government College, Ajmere, 8 out of 40 ; Faizabad High School 2 out of 15 ; Ramsay Collegiate School, Almora, 3 out of 30 ; and so forth. In the last Central India Schools examinations only six students from the lower classes of this school were successful out of 18 sent up—one of them, Nemchand obtaining a scholarship. This is indeed a low percentage of passes. But the teachers are not solely responsible for it. There are at least three factors concerned in the production of results of public examinations, to wit, the teachers, the pupils and the examiners. In addition to the Central College, in which English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, &c. are taught, —the State maintains three primary vernacular schools in the town and thirteen village schools in the districts of Rutlam. The aggregate cost of maintaining the teaching staff of the whole Educational Department for the last year was Rs. 8,187 s. s. Elementary vernacular instruction is supplied gratis to the masses while monthly fees are charged in the English department. An admission fee of eight annas is also levied in the vernacular departments of the college. The total fee-receipts for the past school year amounted to Rs. 352 as against Rs. 272 in the preceding year. Before requesting your Highness to distribute the prizes I would like to address a few words to my colleagues. Some of you, masters, are under the impression that the high importance of your calling has, in general, not been understood ; nay, that your profession is looked down upon. This is your mistake, my friends. Wise and educated men always respect you, if you discharge your duties well. What did Sir Alexander Mackenzie say the other day at the City College, Calcutta, when speaking of the noble profession which it is your good fortune to follow ? These are his Honour's words :—"I have the deepest sympathy with those who are engaged in the work of tuition. There is no profession that involves more trying and responsible work—and none which is more noble and useful." Noble words these ! And how very encouraging to young men who often take up teaching work only for a time as a means of livelihood until some examination is passed or appointment obtained ! I shall now conclude by again, sincerely thanking your Highness for kindly consenting to give away the prizes, and by thanking you, ladies and gentlemen, for having honoured us with your presence."

The Raja Saheb after listening to several pieces of recitation distributed the prizes, and then rose amdist cheers to address the assembly. His Highness said :—"It has given me great pleasure to distribute prizes to the successful students of this college. I am glad to find from the interesting reports just read by Mr. Vakil that the college has been doing so well. I congratulate him on the success of his efforts to place this institution on a firm footing, and I have no doubt that it will prosper more and more. Physical education is as necessary for the well-being of a boy as book-learning and I am glad to find that boys are taking advantage of the gymnasium attached to the college. I hope my distributing the prizes to-day will serve as an incentive to further efforts on the part of boys. Finally allow me to thank you very much for the kind wishes which all of you have conveyed to me on this my birthday."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The "aerodrome," or flying machine, of Professor Langley, Washington, U. S., was again tried successfully on December 12 last, as it had been on November 28th and in May. The latest flights took place at an island on the Potomac some thirty miles below Washington. During the May flight, as will be remembered, the aerodrome flew about 900 yards and caught in some trees on the banks of the river ; hence Professor Langley has in his more recent trials only primed the engines with water sufficient to last for one and a half minutes, or thereabout. The aerodrome flew until the water was exhausted, then gracefully dropped until it rested on the surface of the river.

Full particulars of this invention are still kept secret, but we know that the working model is made of steel, with the exception of its wings, or "aeroplane," which are of silk, and immovable. The model is about 15 feet long and 14 feet across the wings from tip to tip. It is propelled by two aerial screw-propellers, each about four feet in diameter, and one on each side of the machine. These propellers are driven by a steam-engine of special build, and the boiler is heated with gasolene, which is converted into gas before it is burned. The weight of the machine itself is 30lbs., and the boiler carries about two quarts, or about 4lbs. of water. The engine is of rather more than one-horse-power. In order to start the machine it is launched horizontally from a movable table on wheels, and it rises of itself into the air.

The ruins of Copan, the ancient city in the forests of Northern Honduras, have now been fairly well unearthed by the Harvard party from the Peabody Museum of Ethnology and Archæology. The main structure of the city covers seven acres of ground, and consists of a vast irregular pile of terraces, flights of steps, and pyramids of squared stone. Some of the buildings are carved, and have originally been painted with brilliant colours. In particular, the Jaguar Stairway, so called from its sculptured jaguars, is very imposing. The main structure comprises two courts or amphitheatres, and is reached by a flight of stone stairs 250 feet broad. From the first landing rises a pyramid, on the top of which is a stone temple 100 feet in length. A step in front of an inner door of this temple is ornamented with sitting human figures, richly ornamented, and bearing elaborate breastplates.

There are other temples even finer than this, which are carved with death's heads and hieroglyphs, girls clapping their hands, &c. One figure represents a man seated on a great skull and holding the head of a dragon in his hand. Two stone incense burners shaped as grotesque heads were found inside one temple. Perhaps the finest monument of all is the Hieroglyphic Stairway, which is 40 feet broad, and ornately sculptured with masks, hidroglyphs, minerals, human figures, &c. Within the plazza or square of the city are thirteen sculptured monoliths about 12 feet high, with altars beside them. The glyphs on these when deciphered will probably tell us much about the figures on them. Tombs under the monuments have been opened, and found to contain human skeletons, as well as bones of small quadrupeds, pigments, pearls, jadeite, sacred shells, personal ornaments, food bowls, &c. Front teeth of the skeletons were found to be inlaid, with discs of green jadeite, highly polished and fixed with red cement. The cutting edges of the incisors and canine teeth were either ground smooth or notched. Evidently the ruins belong to the same civilisation as the Yucatan remains, but are more magnificent, and probably older.

For some time past experiments have been made at the Goodwin Lightship with a method of telegraphing between the ship and shore, which consists in lying a submarine cable from the land to the ship, but instead of connecting the end on board, coiling it on the sea-bottom, so that the vessel swings over it. The message passes from the cable to the telegraph instrument on board by induction through the sea water and the air, after the manner described in our article on "ethereal telegraphy."

Apropos of these experiments, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, now suggests a method of warning ships, which we have not seen mentioned before. He proposes to lay a cable, ten miles off shore, in a depth of 50 fathoms at most, and send electrical vibrations along it, so that when a vessel comes within 200 yards of the cable, the warning message can be read on her telegraph instrument of detector. She would then know her distance from the shore. Obviously the method could be applied to outlying rocks and islands.

The "Mittheilungen" of the Geographical Society of Vienna contains some interesting results of observations made by Herr Keimert on the variations in the force of gravity caused by the presence or absence of dense rocks below the surface of the ground. The observations were made between Kolberg and Giersdorf at twenty-two stations. In certain cases, it is possible to estimate the depth of the disturbing masses of rock. These probably do not lie deeper than twelve to twenty miles.

The destruction of the oldest seats of civilisation in the Valley of the Jordan and the district of the Dead Sea, namely, the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim, is a fact of early tradition, and, according to Dr. Max Blanckenhorn, the well-known geologist, the calamity was caused by a sudden break in the Valley, and sinking of the ground at the southern part of the Dead Sea. The view that this sea did not exist before the catastrophe, or that the Jordan flowed into the Mediterranean, is contrary to the geology of the region. Pentepolis and Zoar, from which Lot escaped, were also situated in the southern part of the Dead Sea, now called Sebeha. The name of Sodom is preserved in Djebel Usdum, but its precise locality is not known. The book of Genesis represents the four cities, Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim as completely destroyed, and such is the case.

Herr G. Kraus (Ann. Jard. Bot., Buitenzorg, 1896) has investigated the rise of temperature in the flowers of acacias, palms, and cyads. Some of these flowers grow warmer than the air in the day time, and others in the night. In the acacias, the rise of temperature is not in the reproductive parts of the flower, but the club-shaped appendage to the inflorescence, and it is accompanied by rapid consumption of sugar and starch. Dr. Kraus regards the phenomenon as a device for attracting insects to assist in the fertilisation.

In the "round barrows," or circular grave mounds of England are found a type of skull which is highly bracycephalic, or very broad, and therefore unlike the ordinary skull of the modern Briton, which is dolicocephalic, or long. These round barrow men, moreover, must have had beetling brows, prominent chins, and were apparently a powerful race both in mind and body. Anthropologists have not yet affiliated them to existing types. Some have regarded them as Belgi or Belgian Celts, to use a mistaken term, by which is meant Kymri ; others think they were Danes of the New Stone Age. Mr. C. S. Myers from a study of skulls found in Suffolk, disapproves of the first notion, and favours the second. But the question still remains, who were these neolithic Danes ? Their skulls are not the same as the broad heads of Central France, the true Celts of Broca.

Dr. Rudolfo Lenz has published, through Herr Karl M. Hiersemann, 2 Konigsplatz, Leipsic, a new series of his studies on the folk-lore of the Araucanian Indians of Chili. The collection includes myths, stories of animals, songs, &c. The Araucanian language is beautiful, and was recommended by the missionary Haverstadt as an universal tongue, or volapuk.

Dr. Wilhelm Dorpfield, the eminent director of the German Archæological Institute of Athens, recently delivered lectures in America on the site of Troy and the Homeric citadel, in which he declared that Homer's Troy has now been discovered beyond cavil or dispute. The excavations have revealed nine strata of ruins marking periods in the history of three cities built on the site, namely, a prehistoric town, before the time of Homer, the Greek city of Priam, and the Roman city. The ninth stratum contains the ruins of the Roman city, the eighth and seventh show Greek relics and fortifications of no great strength, the sixth has an acropolis, many storehouses, and strong fortifications, with gates and towers, and Mycenian vases of archaic terra cotta dating from 1500 to 1000 b.c. This was the city of Helen, as sung by Homer in the Iliad, and the most illustrious of the ruins. The fifth, fourth, and third layers contain prehistoric vestiges ; the second has the brick buildings which Schliemann took for the treasure-house of Priam, and in the first the town walls rest on the solid rock. It is, therefore, to Dr. Dorpfied, and not to Schliemann, that we must look for a true account of ancient Troy.

"Pole" paper tells the positive from the negative pole of electrical wires or apparatus, and is useful even to householders. According to the "Annales de Chimie Analytique," it is made as follows :—Firstly, from one to two grammes of phtalein of phenol are dissolved in ten cubic centimetres of 90 degrees alcohol. The solution is poured into a glass vessel, and about 110 cubic centimetres of distilled water are added to it. The result is a milky emulsion of phtalein. Secondly, 20 grammes of sulphate of soda are dissolved in about 100 cubic centimetres of distilled water. The first solution is poured into a porcelain tray and several sheets of slightly porous paper are dipped into it one after another. After being allowed to drain, these sheets, while still damp are immersed in the soda solution. The paper, after being dried, is extremely sensitive to the electric current. When it is dampened and applied to the two poles so as to leave a space of half-an-inch to an inch between them the positive pole stains it a deep red, due to the soda set at liberty, while the negative pole leaves no mark.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,

27th November, 1896.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMKINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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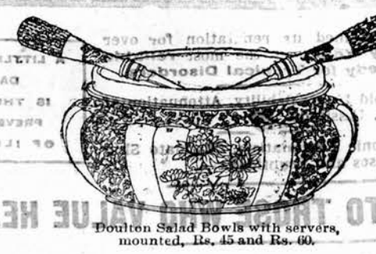
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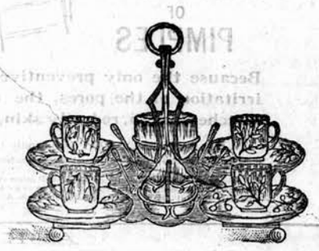

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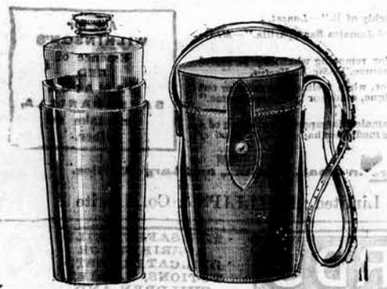

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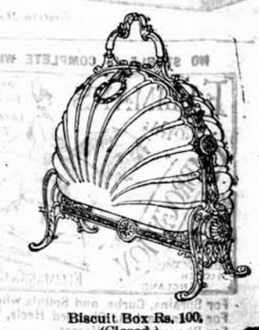

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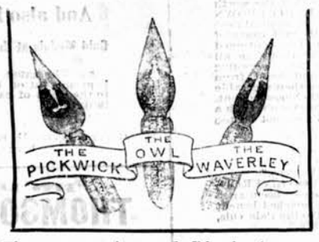
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